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PRESIDENT M'KINLEY TELLS OF NEEDS OF A GREAT AND PROSPEROUS NATION

HISTORY OF THE WAR GIVEN IN A SPLENDID MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Tribute to Soldiers and Sailors Who Fought for the Flag

Many Valuable Recommendations Are Made by the Chief Executive of the Nation

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The following is the full text of Presiden McKinley's message read to both branches of Congress on its convening at noon today:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: Notwithstanding the added burdens rendered necessary by the war, our people rejoice in a very satisfactory and steadily increasing degree of prosperity evidenced by the largest volume of business ever recorded. Every manufacturer has been productive, agriculture pursuits have yielded abundant returns, labor in the fields of industry is better rewarded, revenue legislation passed by the present Congress has increased the Treasury's receipts to the amount estimated by its authorities, the finances of the Government have been successfully administered and its credit advanced to the first rank; while its currency has been maintained at the world's highest standard. Military service under a common flag and for a righteous cause has strengthened the national spirit and served to cement more closely than ever the fraternal bonds between every section of the country. A review of the relation of the United States to other powers always appropriate in this year of primary importance in view of the momentous issues which have risen, demanding in one instance the ultimate determination by arms in involved far-reaching consequences which require the earnest attention of the Congress.

In my last annual message very full consideration was given to the question of the duty of the Government of the United States toward Spain and the Cuban insurrection, as being by far the most important problem with which we were called upon to deal. The considerations then advanced, and the exposition of the views therein expressed, disclosed my sense of the extreme gravity of the situation. Setting aside, as logically unfounded, or practically inadmissible the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents, the recognition of the independence of Cuba, neutral intervention to end the war by imposing a ratified compromise between the contestants, intervention in favor of one or the other party and the forcible annexation of the island, I concluded it was honestly due to our friendly relations with Spain that she should be given a reasonable chance to realize her expectations of reform to which she had become irrevocably committed. Within a few weeks previously she had announced comprehensive plans, which it was confidently asserted would be efficacious to remedy the evils so deeply affecting our own country, so injurious to the true interests of the mother country, as well as to those of Cuba and so repugnant to the universal sentiments of humanity.

THOUSANDS OF LIVES WERE SAVED BY THE RED CROSS WORK.

The ensuing months brought little sign of real progress toward the pacification of Cuba. The autonomist administration set up in the capital and some of the principal cities appeared not to gain the favor of the inhabitants nor to be able to extend their influence to the large extent of territory held by the insurgents while the military arm, obviously unable to cope with the still active rebellion, continued many of the most objectionable and offensive policies of the government that had preceded it. No tangible relief was afforded the vast numbers of unhappy reconcentrados, despite the reiterated professions made in that regard, and the amount appropriated by Spain to that end. The proffered expedient of zones of cultivation proved illusory, indeed, no less practical nor more delusive promises of succor could well have been tendered to the exhausted and destitute people, stripped of all that made life and home dear and herded in a strange region among unsympathetic strangers hardly less necessitous than themselves.

By the end of December the mortality among them had frightfully increased. Conservative estimates from Spanish sources placed the deaths among these distressed people at over forty per cent from the time General Weyler's decree of reconcentrados was enforced. With the acquiescence of the Spanish authorities a scheme was adopted for relief by charitable contributions raised in this country and distributed under the direction of the Consul-General and the several Consuls, by noble and earnest individual effort through the organized agencies of the Red Cross.

Thousands of lives were thus saved but many thousands more were inaccessible to such forms of aid.

The war continued on the old footing without comprehensive plan, developing only the same spasmodic encounters, barren of strategic result, that had marked the course of the earlier ten years' rebellion as well as the present insurrection from its start. No alternatives save physical exhaustion of either combatants and therewithal the practical ruin of the island, lay in sight, but how far distant no one could venture to conjecture.

At this juncture, on the 15th of February last occurred the destruction of the battleship Maine, while rightfully lying in the harbor of Havana on a mission of international courtesy and good will, a catastrophe the suspicious nature and horror of which stirred the Nation's heart profoundly. It is a striking evidence of the poise and sturdy good sense distinguishing our national character that this shocking blow falling upon a generous people, already deeply touched by preceding events in Cuba, did not move them to desperate resolve to tolerate no longer the existence of a condition of danger and disorder at our doors that made possible such a deed by whomsoever wrought. Yet, the instinct of justice prevailed and the Nation anxiously awaited the result of the searching investigation at once set on foot. The finding of the Naval Board of Inquiry established with the origin of the explosion was external by a submarine mine and only halted through lack of positive testimony to fix the responsibility of its authorship.

FINDINGS OF THE NAVAL COURT AND WAR PREPARATIONS.

All those things carried conviction to the most thoughtful, even before the finding of the Naval Court that a crisis in our affairs with Spain and toward Cuba were at hand. So strong was this belief that it needed but a brief executive suggestion to the Congress to receive immediate answer to the duty of making instant provision for the possible and perhaps speedily probable emergency of war and the remarkable, almost unique spectacle was presented of a unanimous vote of both Houses on the 9th of March, appropriating fifty million dollars, "for the national defense for each and every purpose connected therewith, to be expended at the discretion of the President."

That this act of provision came none too soon was disclosed until the application of the fund was undertaken. Our forts were practically undefended. Our navy needed large provision for increased ammunition and supplies, and even numbers, to cope with any sudden attack from the navy of Spain, which comprised modern vessels of the highest type of continental perfection. Our army also required enlargement of men and munitions. The details of the hurried preparation for the dread contingency is told in the reports of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy and need not be repeated here. It is sufficient to say that the outbreak of war, when it did come, found our Nation not unprepared to meet the conflict.

Nor was the apprehension of coming strife confined to our own country. It was felt by the contingent powers which on April 6th, through their ambassadors and envoys, addressed to the executive an expression of hope that humanity and moderation might mark the course of this Government and people, and that further negotiations would lead to an attempt, which while securing the maintainence of peace, would affirm all necessary guarantees for the re-establishment of order in Cuba. In responding to that presentation, I also shared the hope that the envoys had expressed, that peace might be preserved in a manner to terminate the chronic condition of disturbance in Cuba, so injurious and menacing to our interests and tranquility, as well as shocking to our sentiments of humanity; and, while appreciating the humanitarian and disinterested character of the communication they had made on behalf of the powers, it stated the confidence of this Government on its part, that equal appreciation would be shown for its earnest and unselfish endeavors to fulfill a duty of humanity by ending a situation the indefinite prolongation of which had become insufferable.

TRYING TO END THE GREAT STRUGGLE AMONG THE CUBANS.

Still animated by the hope of a peaceful solution and obeying the dictates of duty, no effort was relaxed to bring about a speedy ending of the Cuban struggle. Negotiations to this effect continued actively with the government of Spain looking to the immediate conclusion of a six months' armistice in Cuba wth a view to effect the recognition of her people's right to independence. Besides this the instant revertion of the order of reconcentration was asked, so that the sufferers returning to their homes and aided by united American and Spanish effort, might be put in a way to support themselves, and by orderly resumption of the well-night destroyed productive energies of the island, contribute to the restoration of its tranquility and well being. Negotiations continued for some little time at Madrid, resulting in offers by the Spanish government which could not but be regarded as inadequate. It was proposed to confide the preparation of peace to the insular Parliament, yet to be convened under the autonomous decree of November, 1897, but without impairment in any wise of the constitutional powers of the Madrid government, which to that end, would grant an armistice, if solicited by the insurgents, for such time as the general-in-chief might see fit to fix. How and with what scope of discretionary powers the insular Parliament was expected to set about the "preparation" of peace did not appear. It it was to be by negotiation with the insurgents, the issue seemed to rest on the side with a body chosen by that faction of the electors in the districts under Spanish control, and on the other with the insurgent population holding the interior country, until represented in the so-called Parliament and defiant at the suggestion of suing for peace.

Grieved and disappointed at this barren outcome of my sincere endeavors to reach a practicable solution, I felt it my duty to remit the whole question to the Congress. In the message of April 11, 1898, I announced that with this last overture in the direction of immediate peace in Cuba and its disappointing reception by Spain, the effort of the executive was brought to an end. I again reviewed the alternative course of action which I had prepared, concluding that the only course consonant with international policy and compatible with our firmset historical traditions was intervention as a neutral to stop the war and check the hopeless sacrifice of life, even though that resort involved "hostile constraint upon both the parties to the contract, as well to enforce a truce as to guide the eventual settlement."

The grounds justifying that step were the interests of humanity: the duty to protect life and property of our cousins in Cuba; the right to protect our commerce, and, most important, the need of removing at once and forever the constant menace and the burdens entailed upon our government by the uncertainties and perils of the situation caused by the unendurable disturbance in Cuba. I said:

"The long trial has proved that the object for which Spain has waged the war cannot be attained. The fire of insurrection may flame or may smoulder with varying seasons, but it has not been, and it is plain it cannot be extinguished by present methods. The only hope of relief and repose from a condition which can no longer be endured is the enforced pacification of Cuba. In the name of humanity, in the name of civilization, in behalf of endangered American interests, which give us the right and duty to speak and to act, the war in Cuba must stop."

In view of all this, the Congress was asked to authorize and empower the President to take measures to secure a full and final termination of hostilities between Spain and the people of Cuba, and to secure in the island the establishment of a stable government, capable of maintaining order and observing its international obligations, insuring peace and tranquility and treatment of its citizens as well as our own, and for the accomplishment of those ends to authorize the military and naval forces of the United States as might be necessary, with added authority to continue generous relief to the starving people of Cuba.

DECLARING FREEDOM FOR THE PEOPLE OF ISLAND OF CUBA.

The response of Congress, after nine days of earnest deliberation, during which the almost unanimous sentiment of your body was developed on every point save as to the expediency of coupling the prepared action with a formal recognition of the republic of Cuba as the true and lawful government of that island—a proposition which failed of adoption—the Congress, after conference, on the 19th of April, by a vote of 42 to 35 in the Senate and 311 to 6 in the House of Representatives, passed the memorable joint resolution, saying:

First—That the people of the island of Cuba are, and by right ought to be free and independent.

Second—That it is the duty of the United States and the Government of the United States hereby demand that the government of Spain at once relinquish its authority in the island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third—That the President of the United States be, and is hereby directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth—That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over said island, except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination that when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the island to its people.

This resolution was approved by the executive on the ninth day, April 20th. A copy was at once communicated to the Spanish Minister at this capital, who forthwith announced that his continuance in Washington had thereby become impossible and asked for his passports, which were given him. He thereupon withdrew from Washington, leaving the protection of Spanish interests in the United States to the French Embassador and the Austro-Hungrian Minister. Simultaneously with its communication to the Spanish Minister, General Woodford, the American Minister at Madrid, was telegraphed confirmation of the text of the joint resolution and directed to communicate it to the government of Spain with the formal demand that it at once relinquish its authority and government in the island of Cuba and withdraw its forces therefrom, coupling this demand with announcements of the intentions of this Government as to the future of the island, in conformity with the fourth clause of the resolution and giving Spain until noon of April 23d to reply.

The demand, although, as above shown, officially made known to the Spanish envoy here, was not delivered at Madrid. After the instructions reached General Woodford on the morning of April 21st, but before he could present it, the Spanish Minister of State notified him that upon the President's approval of the joint resolution the Madrid government, regarding the act as "equivalent to an evident declaration of war," had ordered its Minister at Washington to withdraw, thereby breaking off diplomatic relations between the two countries, and ceasing all official communication between their respective countries.

General Woodford thereupon demanded his passports and quitted Madrid the same day.

FINAL RUPTURE BETWEEN SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Spain, having thus denied the demand of the United States and initiated that complete form of rupture of relations which attends a state of war, the executive powers authorized by the resolution were used by me to meet the enlarged contingency of actual war between Spain and the United States. On April 22d, I proclaimed a blockade of the northern coast of Cuba, including ports on said coast between Cardenas and Bahia Honda and the port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of Cuba; and on the 23d I called for volunteers to execute the purpose of the resolution. By my message of April 25th, the Congress were informed of the situation and I recommended formal declaration of the existence of a state of war between the United States and Spain. The Congress accordingly voted on the same day the act approved April 25, 1898, declaring the existence of such war from and including the 21st of April and enacted the approval of the resolution of April 21st, directing the President to use all the armed force of the nation to carry that act into effect. Due notification of the existence of war as aforesaid was given April 25th by telegraph to all the governments with which the United States maintained relations, in order that their neutrality might be assured during the war. The various governments responded with proclamations of neutrality, each after its own methods. It is among the least gratifying incidents of the struggle that the obligations of neutrality were impartially discharged by all, often under delicate and difficult circumstances.

In further fulfillment of international duty I issued April 26th a proclamation announcing the treatment proposed to be accorded to vessels and their cargoes as to blockade, contraband, the exercise of the right of subjects and the immunity of neutral flags and neutral goods under enemy's flag. A similar proclamation was made by the Spanish government. In the conduct of hostilities the rules of the declaration of Paris, including abstention from resort to privateering, have accordingly been observed by both belligerents, although neither was a party to that declaration.

Our country, thus, after an interval of half a century of peace with all nations, found itself engaged in deadly conflict with a foreign enemy. Every nerve was strained to meet the emergency. The response to the initial call for 125,000 volunteers was instant and complete, as was also the result of the second call of May 5th for 75,000 additional volunteers. The ranks of the regular army were increased to the limits provided by the act of April 23d. The enlisted force of the navy, on the 15th of August, when it reached its maximum, numbered 24,123 men and apprentices. One hundred and three vessels were added to the navy by purchase, one was presented to the Government, one leased and the four vessels of the International Navigation Company, the St. Paul, St. Louis, New York and Paris, were chartered. In addition to this, the revenue cutters and lighthouse tenders were turned over to the Navy Department and became temporarily a part of the auxiliary navy.

The maximum effective fighting force of the navy during the war, separated into classes, was as follows:

Four battleships of the first-class; one battleship of the second-class; two armored cruisers; six coast defense monitors; one armored ram; twelve protected cruisers; three unprotected cruisers; eighteen gunboats; one dynamite cruiser; eleven torpedo boats; fourteen old vessels of the old navy, including monitors. Auxiliary navy—Auxiliary cruisers, 28 converted yachts, 27 converted tugs, 19 converted colliers, four revenue cutters, four lighthouse tenders and 19 miscellaneous vessels.

MINES WERE LAID IN ORDER TO PROTECT THE ATLANTIC CITIES.

Much alarm was felt along the entire Atlantic seaboard lest an attack might be made by the enemy. Every precaution was taken to prevent possible injury to our great cities lying along the coast. Temporary garrisons were provided, drawn from the State militia, infantry and light batteries were drawn from the volunteer force. About 12,000 troops were thus employed. The coast signal service was established for observing the approach of an enemy's ship to the coast of the United States, and the light house service co-operated, which enabled the Navy Department to have all portions of the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Texas, under observation.

The auxiliary navy was created under the authority of Congress, and was officered and manned by the naval militia of the several States. This organization patrolled the coast and performed the duty of a second arm of defense.

Under the direction of the chief engineer submarine mines were placed at the most exposed points. Before the war, permanent mining casemates and cable galleries had been constructed at all important harbors. Most of the torpedo material was not to be found in the market and had to be specially manufactured. Under date of April 19th, district officers were directed to take all preliminary measures, short of the actual attaching of the loaded mines to the cable, and on April 22d telegraphic orders were issued to place the loaded mines in position.

The aggregate number of mines placed was 1,355 at the principal harbors from Maine to California. Preparations were

(Continued on page 2.)

PLAN PROPOSED TO INCREASE THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

Suggestions to Strengthen the Navy With More Vessels

Our Relations With Foreign Countries Are Discussed—Claims of the Nation Receive Attention.

CONVENING OF CONGRESS.

Brilliant Opening of What May Prove an Epoch Making Session.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Congress reassembled today under circumstances of considerable public interest. The same Congress, six months ago, declared war against Spain, and now, with the war fought and won, it comes together again for the first legislative consideration of the questions developed by the events just passed. The spirit of the occasion was not, however, one of immediate expectancy, for the few months left to the existence of the Fifty-fifth Congress gave promise of little more than a beginning of the momentous policies and problems growing out of the war.

THE GALLERIES THRONGED.

As usual, all Washington turned its attention to the capitol, for that gala event which marks the opening date of a session. The weather imposed no barriers, for the hurricane of yesterday had given way to clearing skies and balmy air. Long before the noon hour, when the Senate and House began their work, the corridors were filled with surging crowds pouring into the rotunda and Statuary Hall and pushing toward the galleries. No evidences remained of the explosion and fire which recently ravaged the building.

By 11 o'clock the leaders began to make their appearance, and the public galleries filled rapidly.

HOUSE CALLED TO ORDER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Exactly at noon Speaker Reed's gavel came down with a sharp crack; the great ebony mace, entwined with silver and surmounted with a silver eagle, was lifted into place on its marble pedestal, spreading folds of American flags were broken to the breeze about the brilliant stained-glass ceiling and the House of Representatives entered upon the closing session of the memorable war Congress. The scene within the great hall was animated, brilliant and picturesque.

The sea of desks within the brass rails which cut off the lobbies, spreading in semi-circular lines from the Speaker's rostrum like waves from a center, were a veritable flower garden. A majority of members were in their place, while the encircling galleries were banked to the doors with people.

At the conclusion of the chaplain's prayer, the Speaker announced that the first business in order would be a call of the roll to determine the presence of a house quorum. While the response was being made General Wheeler came in and took his seat in the row immediately in front of the Speaker's rostrum. He was instantly surrounded by half a hundred members, and received the ovation of the day.

NEW MEMBERS SWORN IN.

The roll call showed the presence of 267 members, 179 being a quorum. Three new members were sworn in. Mr. Grosvenor, Ohio, presented Charles Dick, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Northway; Mr. Allen, Mississippi, Thomas Spight, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Sullivan, who was elected to the Senate, and Mr. Grow, H. W. Graham, elected to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Stone, elected Governor of Pennsylvania.

With uplifted hands, they took the oath.

Mr. Dingley, the floor leader, offered the customary resolutions for the appointment of a committee of three to join a similar committee of the Senate to wait upon the President and inform him that the House was ready to receive any communication he might have to make. It was adopted, and the Speaker appointed Mr. Dingley, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Bailey.

A resolution was adopted instructing the Clerk of the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business. The House then took a recess until 1:30 to await the arrival of the President's message.

THE MESSAGE READ.

When the House reconvened after recess the committee appointed to wait upon the President appeared and reported that it had discharged its mission and that the President had said that he would communicate with Congress immediately in writing. Mr. Dingley had hardly made this report, before Major Pruden, the President's executive clerk, appeared and announced the message of the President. The seal of the envelope in which the message was contained was broken by the Speaker himself, and it was immediately laid before the House. The members and spectators in the galleries settled themselves and gave the reading earnest attention.

BRILLIANT SCENE IN SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In the opening hours of the last session of the memorable Fifty-fifth Congress the Senate chamber presented an animated scene. The galleries were filled early, many of the spectators being visitors to Washington who had embraced the opportunity to witness a Congressional opening. On the second floor those present were unusually brilliant. The members' desks were profusely decorated with the floral art. Nothing more beautiful or elaborate in floral designs has been seen in the Senate for many years. It was almost a chrysanthemum show.

Mr. Morgan of Alabama was the first to enter the Senate Chamber, and closely following him came the octogenarian, Mr. Morrill of Vermont. One by one the members dropped into the chamber, and the floor soon presented a scene as animated as that afforded by the galleries.

Promptly on the stroke of 12 o'clock Vice-President Hobart entered, and ascending to his desk, rapped for order. Mr. Milburn, the venerable blind chaplain, in a profoundly impressive manner, returned "devout and reverent thanks for the goodness to our nation and for His care of us since the last of the session of the Chamber."

A call to the Senate developed the presence of sixty-seven members. The usual resolutions were offered and adopted. Mr. Cullom of Illinois, offered one to appoint a committee to inform the House that the Senate was ready to transact business; Mr. Hale, Maine, that fixing the hour of daily meetings at 12 o'clock noon, and Mr. Morrill, Vermont, that to appoint a committee to notify the President that the Senate was ready for any communication he might desire to make.

Mr. Morrill, Vermont, and Mr. Cockrell, Missouri, were named by the Vice-President to join a like committee of the House of Representatives to call on the President.

Mr. McBride, Oregon, presented the credentials of his newly elected colleague, Mr. Simon, to whom the Vice-President administered the oath of office.

Pending the receipt of the President's message, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Allison of Iowa, took a recess of thirty minutes.

At 1:25 P. M. the committee appointed to wait on the President reported the performance of its duties and announced the President would immediately communicate with the Senate in writing. Scarcely had the report been read when Major Pruden, the executive clerk of the President, entered the chamber and presented the message.

Vice-President Hobart laid it before the Senate at once, and its reading was begun at 1:28 P. M.

AFTER ALGER'S SCALP.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Suber, ranking member of the House Committee on Military Affairs, has introduced a resolution "authorizing and directing the Committee on Military Affairs to investigate the War Department and the conduct of the Spanish war."

The resolution follows:

"Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be and the same is hereby authorized and directed to investigate the War Department and the conduct of the recent war between Spain and the United States and report all of said proceedings, with their findings, conclusions and recommendations, to the House of Representatives with all convenient speed.

"That said committee is hereby authorized and empowered to send for

(Continued on page 8.)

Not an Easy Task to Handle the Message

THE TRIBUNE PRESENTS TO ITS READERS TODAY PRESIDENT M'KINLEY'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS. THE DOCUMENT IS GIVEN IN FULL JUST AT IT WAS READ TO CONGRESS. IT CONTAINS ABOUT 23,000 WORDS AND IS A VALUABLE DOCUMENT.

THE TRIBUNE HAS MADE A SPECIAL EFFORT TO PRESENT THIS MOST INTERESTING MESSAGE TO ITS READERS. IT IS NOT AN EASY TASK TO HANDLE 23,000 WORDS IN ADDITION TO THE TRIBUNE'S COMPLETE TELEGRAPHIC REPORTS AND THE LOCAL NEWS OF THE DAY. HOWEVER, THE TASK HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED, AND THE READERS OF THE TRIBUNE WILL RECEIVE THE BENEFIT OF THE WORK.

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, OF WHICH THE TRIBUNE IS THE ONLY MEMBER IN ALAMEDA COUNTY, HANDLED THE MESSAGE IN FINE STYLE.

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MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

(Continued from page 1.)

also made for the planting of mines at certain other harbors, but owing to the early destruction of the Spanish fleet these mines were not placed. The signal corps was promptly organized and performed service of the most difficult and important character. Its operations during the war covered the electrical connection of all coast fortifications, the establishment of telephonic and telegraphic facilities for the camps at Manila, Santiago and in Porto Rico. There were constructed 300 miles of line at ten great camps, thus facilitating military movements from those points in a manner heretofore unknown in military administration. Field telegraphic lines were established and maintained under the enemy's fire at Manila and the later Manila-Hong Kong cable was reopened.

In Porto Rico cable communication was opened over a discontinued route, and on land the headquarters of the commanding officer was kept in telegraphic and telephonic communication with the division commanders on four different lines of operations.

There was placed in Cuban waters a completely outfitted cable ship with war cables and cable gear suitable both for the destruction of communications belonging to the enemy and the establishment of our own. Two ocean cables were destroyed under the enemy's batteries at Santiago. The day previous to the landing of General Shafter's corps at Calimanera, within twenty miles of the landing place, cable communication was established and a cable station opened, giving direct communication with the Government at Washington. This service was invaluable to the executive in directing the operations of the army and navy.

With a total force of over 1,300, the loss was, by disease in camp and field, officers and men included, only five.

The national defense, under the $50,000,000 fund, was expended in large part by the army and navy, and the objects for which it was used are fully shown in reports of the several Secretaries. It was a most timely appropriation, enabling the Government to strengthen its defenses and make preparations greatly needed in case of war. This fund being inadequate to the requirements of equipment and for the conduct of the war, the patriotism of the Congress provided the means in the war revenue act of June 13th by authorizing a popular loan not to exceed $400,000,000 and by levying additional imports and taxes. Of the authorized loan $200,000,000 were offered and promptly taken from the subscriptions so far exceeding the call as to cover it many times over, while, preference being given to the smaller bids, no single allotment exceeded $5,000. This was a most encouraging and significant result, showing the vast resources of the nation and the determination of the people to uphold their country's honor.

It is not within the province of this message to narrate the history of the extraordinary war which followed the Spanish declaration of April 21st, but a brief recital of its more salient features is appropriate. The first encounter of the war, in point of date, took place April 27th, when a detachment of the blockading squadron made a reconnaissance in force at Matanzas, shelled the harbor forts and demolished several new works in construction.

HOW ADMIRAL DEWEY DESTROYED THE FLEET IN BAY OF MANILA.

The next engagement was destined to mark a memorable epoch in maritime warfare. The Pacific fleet, under Commodore George Dewey, had lain for some weeks at Hong Kong. Upon the colonial proclamation of neutrality being issued, and the customary twenty-four hours' notice being given, it repaired to Mirs bay, near Hong Kong, whence it proceeded to the Philippine islands under telegraphic orders to capture or destroy the formidable Spanish fleet then assembled at Manila. At daybreak on the 1st of May, the American force entered Manila bay, and after a few hours' engagement effected the total destruction of the Spanish fleet, consisting of ten warships and a transport, besides capturing the naval station and forts at Cavite, thus annihilating the Spanish naval power in the Pacific ocean and completely controlling the bay of Manila, with the ability to take the city at will. Not a life was lost on our ships, the wounded only numbering seven, while not a vessel was materially injured. For this gallant achievement the Congress, upon my recommendation, fitly bestowed upon the actors preferment and substantial reward.

The effect of this remarkable victory, upon the spirit of our people and upon the fortunes of war was instant. A prestige of invincibility thereby attached to our arms, which continued throughout the struggle. Reinforcements were hurried to Manila under the command of Major General Merritt, and firmly established within sight of the capital which lay helpless before our guns. On the 7th day of May the Government was advised officially of the victory at Manila, and at once inquired of the commander of our fleet what troops were required. The information was received on the 15th day of May, and the first army expedition sailed May 25th and arrived at Manila June 30th. Other expeditions soon followed, the total force consisting of 611 officers and 15,058 men.

Only reluctance to cause needless loss of life and property prevented the early storming and capture of the city, and therewith the absolute military occupancy of the whole group. The insurgents meanwhile had resumed the active hostilities suspended by the uncompleted truce of December, 1897. Their forces invested Manila from the northern and eastern side, but were constrained by Admiral Dewey and General Merritt from attempting an assault. It was fitting that whatever was to be done in the way of decisive operations in that quarter should be accomplished by the strong arm of the United States alone. Obeying the stern precept of war, which enjoins the overcoming of the adversary and the extinction of his power wherever assailable as the speedy and sure means to win a peace, divided victory was not permissible, for no partition of the rights and responsibilities attending the enforcement of a just and advantageous peace could be thought of. Following the coming of the comprehensive scheme of general attack, powerful forces were assembled at various points on our coast to invade Cuba and Porto Rico. Meanwhile, naval demonstrations were made at several exposed points. On May 11th, the cruiser Wilmington and torpedo boat Winslow were unsuccessful in an attempt to silence the batteries at Cardenas against Matanzas, Worth Bagley and four seamen falling. These grievous fatalities were strangely enough among the very few which occurred during our naval operations in this extraordinary conflict.

Meanwhile, the Spanish naval preparations had been pushed with great vigor. A powerful squadron under Admiral Cervera, which had assembled at the Cape Verde Islands before the outbreak of hostilities, had crossed the ocean and by its erratic movements in the Caribbean sea delayed our military operations while baffling the pursuit of our fleets. For a time fears were felt lest the Oregon and Marietta, then nearing home after their long voyage from San Francisco of over 15,000 miles, might be surprised by Admiral Cervera's fleet, but their fortunate arrival dispelled the apprehensions and lent much needed reinforcements. Not until Admiral Cervera took refuge in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, about May 9th, was it practicable to plan a systematic military attack upon the Antillean possessions of Spain.

Several demonstrations occurred on the coast of Cuba and Porto Rico in preparation for the larger event. On May 13th the North Atlantic squadron shelled San Juan de Porto Rico. On May 30th, Commodore Schley's squadron bombarded the forts guarding the mouth of Santiago harbor. Neither attack had any material result. It was evident that well-ordered land operations were indispensable to achieve a decided advantage.

HOBSON AND HIS BRAVE CREW COME IN FOR COMPLIMENTS

The next act in the war thrilled not alone the hearts of our countrymen but the world by its exceptional heroism. On the night of June 3, Lieutenant Hobson, backed by seven volunteers, blocked the narrow outlet from Santiago harbor by sinking the collier Merrimac in the channel, under a severe fire from the shore batteries, escaping with their lives as by a miracle, but falling into the hands of the Spaniards. It is a most gratifying incident of the war that the bravery of this little band of heroes was cordially appreciated by the Spaniards, who sent a flag of truce to notify Admiral Sampson of their safety and to compliment them upon their daring act. They were subsequently exchanged July 7th.

By June 7th the cutting of the last Cuban cable isolated the island. Thereafter the invasion was vigorously prosecuted. On June 10th, under a heavy protecting fire, a landing force of 600 marines from the Oregon, Marblehead and Yankee was effected on Guantanamo Bay, where it had been determined to establish a naval station. This important and essential port was taken from the enemy after severe fighting by the marines, who were the first organized force of the United States to land in Cuba.

The position so won was held, despite the desperate attempts to dislodge our forces. By June 16th additional forces were landed and strongly intrenched. On June 22d the advance of the invading army under Major General Shafter landed at Daiquiri, about fifteen miles east of Santiago. This was accomplished under great difficulties, but with marvelous dispatch. On June 23d the movement against Santiago was begun. On the 24th the first serious engagement took place, in which the First and Tenth Cavalry and the First Volunteer Cavalry, General Young's brigade of General Wheeler's division, participated, losing heavily. By nightfall, however, ground within five miles of Santiago was won. The advantage was steadily increased. On July 1st a severe battle took place, our forces gaining the outer works of Santiago and El Caney and San Juan were taken after a desperate charge, and the investment of the city was completed. The navy cooperated by shelling the town and the coast forts. On the day following this brilliant achievement of our land forces, July 3d, occurred the decisive naval combat of the war. The Spanish fleet, attempting to leave the harbor, was met by the American squadron under command of Commodore Sampson. In less than three hours all the Spanish forts were destroyed, the two torpedo boats sunk, and the Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo, Vizcaya and Cristobal Colon driven ashore. The Spanish Admiral and over 1,300 men were taken prisoners, while the enemy's loss of life was deplorably large, some six hundred perishing. On our side but one man was killed and one man seriously wounded. Although our ships were repeatedly struck, not one was seriously injured. Where all so conspicuously distinguished themselves, from the commanders to the gunners and the unarmed heroes in the boiler rooms, each and all contributing toward the achievement of this astounding victory, for which neither ancient nor modern history affords a parallel in the completeness of the event, and the marvelous disproportion of casualties, it would be invidious to single out any for special honor. Deserved promotion has rewarded the more conspicuous actors—the Nation's profoundest gratitude is due to all of those brave men who, by their skill and devotion, in a few short hours crushed the sea power of Spain and wrought a triumph whose decisiveness and far-reaching effects can scarcely be measured. Nor can we be unmindful of the achievements of our builders, mechanics and artisans for their skill in the construction of our warships.

With the catastrophe of Santiago, Spain's effort upon the ocean virtually ceased.

A spasmodic effort toward the end of June to send her Mediterranean fleet under Admiral Camara to relieve Manila was abandoned, the expedition being recalled after it had passed through the Suez Canal. The capitulation of Santiago followed. The city was closely besieged by land, while the entrance of our ships into the harbor cut off all relief on that side. After a truce to allow the removal of the non-combatants, protracted negotiations continued from July 3d to July 15th, when under menace of immediate assault, the preliminaries of surrender were agreed upon. On the 17th General Shafter occupied the city. The capitulation embraced the entire eastern end of Cuba. The number of Spanish soldiers surrendered was 22,000, all of whom were subsequently conveyed to Spain at the charge of the United States. The story of this successful campaign is told in the report of the Secretary of War, which will be laid before you. The individual valor of officers and soldiers was never more strikingly shown than in the several engagements leading to the surrender of Santiago, while the prompt movements and successive victories won instant and universal applause. To those who gained this complete triumph which established the ascendancy of the United States on land as the fight off Santiago had fixed our supremacy on the seas, the earnest and lasting gratitude of the Nation is unsparingly due. Nor should we alone remember the gallantry of the living; the dead claim our tears, and our losses by battle and disease must cloud any exultation with the result and teach us to weigh the awful cost of war, however rightful the cause or signal the victory.

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FALL OF SANTIAGO AND THE OCCUPATION OF PORTO RICO.

With the fall of Santiago the occupation of Porto Rico became the next strategic necessity. General Miles had previously been assigned to organize an expedition for that purpose. Fortunately he was already at Santiago, where he had arrived on the 11th of July with reinforcements for General Shafter's army.

With these troops, consisting of 3,415 infantry and artillery, two companies of engineers and one company of the signal corps, General Miles left Guantanamo on July 21st, having nine transports convoyed by the fleet under Captain Higginson, with the Massachusetts (flagship), Dixie, Gloucester, Columbia and Yale, the two latter carrying troops. The expedition landed at Guanica July 25th, which port was entered with little opposition. Here the fleet was joined by the Annapolis and Wasp, while the Puritan and Amphitrite went to San Juan and joined the New Orleans, which was engaged in blockading that port. The Major General commanding was subsequently enforced by General Sonwan's brigade of the Third Army Corps, by General Wilson with a part of his division, and by General Brooke with a part of his corps, numbering in all 16,973 officers and men. On July 27th he entered Ponce, one of the most important ports in the island, from which he thereafter directed operations of the capture of the island.

With the exception of encounters with the enemy at Guayamo, Hermiguerez, Coamo and Yauco, and an attack on a force landed at Cape San Juan, there was no serious resistance. The campaign was prosecuted with great vigor and by the 12th of August much of the island was in our possession and the acquisition of the remainder was only a matter of a short time. At most of the points in the island our troops were enthusiastically welcomed. Protestations of loyalty to the flag and gratitude for delivery from Spanish rule met our commanders at every stage. As a potent influence toward peace, the outcome of the Porto Rican expedition was of great consequence, and generous commendation is due to those who participated in it.

GRATITUDE OF A NATION FOR THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS

The last scene of the war was enacted at Manila, its starting place. On August 15th, after a brief assault upon the works by the land forces, in which the squadron assisted, the capital surrendered conditionally. The casualties were comparatively few. By this conquest of the Philippine islands, virtually accomplished when the Spanish capacity for resistance was destroyed by Admiral Dewey's victory of the 1st of May, was formally sealed. To General Merritt, his officers and men, for the uncomplaining and devoted services, for their gallantry in action, the nation is sincerely grateful. Their long voyage was made with singular success, and the soldierly conduct of the men, of whom many were without previous experience in the military service, deserves unmeasured praise.

The total casualties in killed and wounded in the army during the war was as follows: Officers killed, 23; enlisted men killed, 257; total, 280; officers wounded, 113; enlisted men wounded, 1,464; total, 1,577; of the navy, killed, 17; wounded, 67; died as result of wounds, 1; invalided from service, 6; total, 91.

It will be observed that while our navy was engaged in two great battles and numerous perilous undertakings in the blockades and bombardments, and more than 50,000 of our troops were transported to distant lands, and engaged in assault and siege and battle and many skirmishes in unfamiliar territory, we lost in both arms of the service a total of 1,668 killed and wounded; and in the entire campaign by land and sea we did not lose a gun or a flag or a transport or a ship, and with the exception of the crew of the Merrimac, not a soldier or sailor was taken prisoner.

On August 7th, forty-six days from the date of the landing of General Shafter's army in Cuba, and twenty-one days from the surrender of Santiago, the United States troops commenced embarkation for home, and our entire force was returned to the United States as early as August 25th. They were absent from the United States only two months.

It is fitting that I should bear testimony to the patriotism and devotion of that large portion of our army which, although eager to be ordered to the post of greater exposure, fortunately was not required outside of the United States. They did their whole duty, and, like their comrades at the front, have earned the gratitude of the nation. In like manner the officers and men of the army and of the navy who remained in their departments and stations of the navy performing most important duties connected with the war, and whose requests for assignment in the field and at sea it was compelled to refuse because their services were indispensable here, are entitled to the highest commendation. It is my regret that there seems to be no provision for their suitable recognition.

In this connection, it is a pleasure for me to mention in terms of cordial approbation the timely and useful work of the American National Red Cross, both in relief measures preparatory to the campaigns, in sanitary assistance at several of the camps of assemblage, and later, under the able and experienced leadership of the president of the society, Miss Clara Barton, on the fields of battle and in the hospitals at the front in Cuba. Working in conjunction with the Government authorities, and under their sanction and approval, and with the enthusiastic cooperation of many patriotic women and societies in the various States, the Red Cross has fully maintained its already high reputation for intense earnestness and ability to exercise the noble purposes of its organization, thus justifying the confidence and support which it has received at the hands of the American people. To the members and officers of this society and all who aided them in their philanthropic work, the sincere and lasting gratitude of the soldiers and the public is due and is freely accorded. In tracing these events we are constantly reminded of our obligations to the Divine Master for His watchful care over us and His safe guidance, for which the nation makes reverent acknowledgement and offers humble prayer for the continuance of His favor.

THE ANNIHILATION OF CERVERA'S FLEET IS DISCUSSED.

The annihilation of Admiral Cervera's fleet, followed by the capitulation of Santiago, had brought to the Spanish Government a realizing sense of the hopelessness of continuing a struggles now becoming wholly unequal. It made overtures of peace through the French Embassador, who, with the assent of his Government, had acted as the friendly representative of Spain's interests during the war. On the 26th of July M. Cambon presented a communication signed by the Duke of Almodovar, the Spanish Minister of State, inviting the United States to state the terms upon which it would be willing to make peace. On July 30th, by a communication addressed to the Duke of Almodovar, and handed by M. Cambon, the terms of this Government were announced substantially in the protocol afterwards signed. On August 10th, the Spanish reply, dated August 7th, was handed by M. Cambon to the Secretary of State. It accepted unconditionally the terms imposed as to Cuba, Porto Rico and an island of the Ladrones group, but appeared to seek to introduce inadmissible reservations in regard to our demand as to the Philippines. Conceiving that discussion on this point could neither be practicable or profitable, I directed that, in order to avoid misunderstanding, the matter should forthwith be closed by proposing the embodiment in a formal protocol of the terms in which the negotiations for peace were to be undertaken. The vague and inexplicit suggestions of the Spanish note could not be accepted, the only reply being to present as a virtual ultimatum a draft of the protocol, embodying the precise terms tendered to Spain in our note of July 30th, with added stipulations of detail as to the appointment of commissioners to arrange for the evacuation of the Spanish Antilles. On August 12th M. Cambon announced his receipt of full powers to sign the protocol as submitted. Accordingly, on the afternoon of August 12th, M. Cambon, as the plenipotentiary of Spain, and the Secretary of State, as the plenipotentiary of the United States, signed the protocol providing:

"Article 1. Spain will relinquish all claim of sovereignty over and title to Cuba.

"Article 2. Spain will cede to the United States the island of Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies, and also an island in the Ladrones to be selected by the United States.

"Article 3. The United States will occupy and hold the city, bay and harbor of Manila pending the conclusion of a treaty of peace which shall determine the control, disposition and government of the Philippines."

The fourth article provided for the appointment of joint commissions on the part of the United States and Spain to meet in Havana and San Juan respectively, for the purpose of arranging and carrying on the details of the stipulated evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and other Spanish islands in the West Indies.

The fifth article provided for the appointment of not more than five commissioners on each side to meet at Paris not later than October 1st and to proceed to the negotiations and conclusions of a treaty of peace subject to ratification according to the respective constitutional forms of the two countries.

The sixth and last article provided that upon the signature of the protocol hostilities between the two countries should be suspended and that notice to that effect should be given as soon as possible by each Government to the commanders of its military and naval forces.

Immediately upon the conclusion of the protocol I issued a proclamation of August 12th, suspending hostilities on the part of the United States. The necessary orders to that end were at once given by telegraph. The blockade of the ports of Cuba and San Juan de Porto Rico was in like manner raised. On August 18th the muster out of 100,000 volunteers, or as near that number as was found to be practicable, was ordered.

On December 1st, 101,655 officers and men had been mustered out and discharged from the service; 9,002 more will be mustered out by the 10th of the month. Also a corresponding number of Generals and general staff officers have been honorably discharged from the service.

The military committees to superintend the evacuation of Cuba, Porto Rico and the adjacent islands were forthwith appointed:

For Cuba—Major General James F. Wade, Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Major General Matthew C. Butler; for Porto Rico—Major General John C. Brooke, Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley, Brigadier General W. Gordon; who soon afterward met the Spanish commissioners at Havana and San Juan respectively.

The Porto Rican joint commission speedily accomplished its task, and by October 18th the evacuation of the island was completed. The United States flag was raised over the island at noon that day.

The administration of its affairs has been provisionally intrusted to a military Governor until the Congress shall otherwise provide. The Cuban joint high commission has not yet terminated its labors. Owing to the difficulties in the way of removing the large numbers of Spanish troops still in Cuba, the evacuation cannot be completed before the 1st of January next.

Pursuant to the fifth article of the protocol, I appointed William R. Day, lately Secretary of State, Cushman K. Davis, William Frye and George Gray, Senators of the United States, and Whitelaw Reid to be the peace commissioners on the part of the United States. Proceeding in due season to Paris, they there met on the 1st of October five commissioners similarly appointed on the part of Spain. The negotiations have made hopeful progress, so that I trust soon to be able to lay a definite treaty of peace before the Senate, with a review of the steps leading to its signature.

DOES NOT DISCUSS THE GOVERNMENT OF NEW POSSESSIONS.

I do not discuss at this time the Government or the future of the new possessions which will come to us as the result of the war with Spain. Such a discussion will be appropriate after the treaty of peace shall be ratified. In the meantime, and until Congress has legislated otherwise, it will be my duty to continue the military government which has existed since our occupation and give its people security in life and property and encouragement under a just and beneficent rule.

As soon as we are in possession of Cuba and have pacified the island, it will be necessary to give aid and direction to this people to form a government for themselves. This should be undertaken at the earliest moment consistent with safety and assured success. It is important that our relations with these people shall be of the most friendly character and our commercial relations close and reciprocal. It should be our duty to assist in every proper way to build up the waste places of the island, encourage the industry of the people and assist them to form a government which shall be free and independent, thus realizing the best aspirations of the Cuban people.

Spanish rule must be replaced by a just, benevolent and humane government, created by the people of Cuba, capable of performing all international obligations, and which shall encourage thrift, industry and prosperity and promote peace and good will among all of the inhabitants, whatever may have been their relations in the past. Neither revenge nor passion should have a place in the new government. Until there is complete tranquillity on the island and a stable government inaugurated, military occupation will be continued.

With the exception of the rupture with Spain, the intercourse of the United States with the great family of nations has been marked with cordiality, and the close of the eventful year finds most of the issues that necessarily arise in the complex relations of sovereign states adjusted or presenting no serious obstacles to a just and honorable solution by amicable agreement.

A long unsettled dispute as to the extended boundary between the Argentine Republic and Chile, stretching along the Andean crests to the southern border of the Atacama desert, the Magellan Straits, nearly a third of the length of the South American continent, assumed an acute stage in the early part of the year and afforded this government occasion to express the hope that the resort to arbitration already contemplated by existing conventions between the parties, might prevail, despite the grave difficulties arising in its application. I am happy to say that arrangements to this end have been perfected, the questions of fact upon which the respective commissioners were unable to agree being in course of reference to her Britannic majesty for determination. A residual difference, touching the northern boundary line across the Atacama desert, for which existing treaties provided no adequate adjustment, bids fair to be settled in like manner by joint commission, upon which the United States Minister at Buenos Ayres has been invited to serve as umpire in the last resort.

TELEGRAPH MESSAGES BETWEEN THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

I have found occasion to approach the Argentine Government with a view to removing differences of race charges imposed between the cables of an American corporation in the transmission between Buenos Ayres and the cities of Uruguay and Brazil of through messages passing from and to the United States. Although the matter is complicated by exclusive concession by Uruguay and Brazil to foreign companies, there is a strong hope that a good understanding will be reached and that the important channels of commercial communication between the United States and the Atlantic cities of South America may be freed from an almost prohibitory discrimination.

In this relation I may be permitted to express my sense of the fitness of an international agreement whereby the interchange of messages over connecting cables may be regulated on a fair basis of uniformity. The world has seen the postal system developed from a congeries of independent and exclusive service into a well ordered union, of which all countries found the manifold benefits. It would be strange were the nations not in time brought to realize that modern civilization which owes so much of its progress to the annihilation of space demands that this all-important means of communication, a heritage of all peoples, be administered and regulated in their common behalf. A step in this direction was taken when the international convention of 1884 for the protection of submarine cables was signed, and the day is, I trust, not far distant when this medium for the transmission of thought from land to land may be brought within the domain of international concert as completely as in the material carriage of commerce and correspondence upon the face of the waters that divide them.

The claim of Thomas Jefferson Page against Argentina, which has been pending for many years, has been adjusted. The sum awarded by the Congress of Argentina was $1,242.85.

The sympathy of the American people has justly been offered to the ruler and the people of Austro-Hungary by reason of the affliction that has lately befallen them in the assassination of the Empress-Queen of that historic realm. On the 10th of September, 1897, a conflict took place at Latimer, Pennsylvania, between a body of striking miners and the Sheriff of Luzerne county and his deputies, in which twenty-two miners were killed and forty-four wounded, of which ten of the killed and twelve of the wounded were Austrian and Hungarian subjects. This deplorable event naturally aroused the solicitude of the Austro-Hungarian Government, which, on the assumption that the killing and wounding involved the unjustifiable misuse of authority, claimed reparation for the sufferers. Apart from the searching investigation and the peremptory action of the authorities of Pennsylvania, the Federal Executive took appropriate steps to learn the merits of the case, in order to be in a position to meet the urgent complaint of a friendly power. The Sheriff and his deputies, having been indicted for murder, were tried and acquitted after protracted proceedings and the hearing of hundreds of witnesses, on the ground that the killing was in the line of their official duty to uphold law and preserve public order in the State. A representative of the Department of Justice attended the trials and reported its course fully. With all the facts in its possession, this Government expects to reach a harmonious understanding on the subject with that of Austro-Hungary, notwithstanding the renewed claim of the latter, after learning the result of the trial, for indemnity for its injured subjects.

Despite the brief time allowed for preparation, the exhibits of this country at the Universal Exposition at Brussels in 1897 enjoyed the singular distinction of a larger proportion of awards, having regard to the number and classes of articles entered, than those of other countries. The worth of such a result in making known our national capacity to supply the world's markets is obvious.

Exhibitions of this international character are becoming more frequent as the exchanges of commercial countries grow more intimate and varied. Hardly a year passes that this Government is not invited to national participation at some important foreign center, but often on too short notice to permit of recourse to Congress for the power and means to do so. My predecessors have suggested the advisability of providing by a general enactment a standing appropriation for accepting such invitations and for representation of this country by a commission. This plan has my cordial approval.

I trust the Belgian restriction on the importations of cattle from the United States, originally adopted as a sanitary precaution, will at an early date be modified as to their present and future of hardship and discrimination, so as to admit live cattle under due examination of their slaughter after landing. I am hopeful, too, of a favorable change in the Belgian treatment of our preserved and salted meats. The growth of direct trade between the two countries, not alone for Belgian consumption and Belgian products, but by way of transit from and to other continental states, has been both encouraging and beneficial. No effort will be spared to enlarge its advantages by seeking the removal of needless impediment and by arrangements for increased commercial changes.

STORY OF THE EVENTS OF A YEAR IN CENTRAL AMERICA

The year's events in Central America deserve more than passing mention.

A menacing rupture between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was happily composed by the signature of a convention between the parties, with the concurrence of the Guatemalan representative as a mediator, the act being negotiated and signed on board the United States steamer Alert, then lying in Central American waters. It is believed that the good offices of our envoy and the commander of that vessel contributed to that gratifying outcome.

In my last message the situation was presented with respect to the diplomatic representation of this Government in Central America, created by the association of Nicaragua, Honduras and Salvador under the title of the Greater Republic of Central America and the delegation of their international functions to the Diet thereof. While the representative character of the Diet was recognized by my predecessor and has been confirmed during my administration by receiving its accredited envoy and granted exequaturs to Consuls coming under its authority, that recognition was qualified by the distinct understanding that the responsibility of each of the component sovereign republics toward the United States remained wholly unaffected.

This provision was needful, inasmuch as the compact of the three republics was at the outset an association whereby certain representative functions were delegated to a tripartite commission, rather than a federation possession centralized powers of government and the administration. In view of this the relation of the United States to the several republics, a change in the representation of this country in Central America was neither recommended by the Executive or initiated by Congress, thus leaving one of our envoys accredited as heretofore separately to two states of the Greater Republic, Nicaragua and Salvador, and to a third state, which was not a party to the compact, while our other envoy was similarly accredited to the union stated as Honduras and a non-union stated as Guatemala. The result has been that the one has presented credentials only to the President of Costa Rica, the other having been received only by the Government of Guatemala.

Subsequently, the three associated republics entered into negotiations for making the steps forecast in the original compact. A convention of their delegates framed for them a federal constitution under the name of the United States of Central America and provided for a central federal government and legislature. Upon ratification by constituent states, the 1st of November last was fixed for the new system to go into operation. Within a few weeks thereafter the plan was severely tested by revolutionary movements arising, with a consequent demand for unity of action on the part of the military power of the federal states to suppress them. Under this strain the new union seems to have been weakened through the withdrawal of its more important members. This government was not officially advised of the installation of the federation, and has maintained an attitude of friendly expectancy, while in no wise relinquishing the position held from the outset, that the responsibilities of the several states toward us remained unaltered by their tentative relations among themselves.

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE CONCERNING THE NICARAGUA CANAL.

The Nicaragua Canal Commission, under the championship of Rear Admiral John G. Walker, appointed July 24, 1897, under the authority of a provision in the Sundry Civil Act of June 4th of that year, has nearly completed its labors and the results of its exhaustive inquiry into the proper route, the feasability and the cost of construction of an inter-oceanic canal by a Nicaraguan route, will be laid before you. In the performance of its work the commission received all possible courtesy and assistance from the governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica, which thus testified their appreciation of the importance of giving a speedy and practical outcome to the project that has for so many years engrossed the attention of the respective countries.

As the scope of recent inquiry embraced the whole subject, with the aim of making plans and surveys for a canal by the most convenient route, it necessarily included a review of the results of previous surveys and plans, and in particular those adopted by the Maritime Canal Company under its existing concessions from Nicaragua and Costa Rica, so that to this extent these grants necessarily held an essential part in the deliberations and conclusions of the canal commission as they have held and must needs hold in the discussion of the matter by Congress. Under these circumstances, and in view of overtures made to the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica by other parties for a new canal concession predicated on the assumed approaching lapse of the contracts of the Maritime Canal Company with those states, I have not hesitated to express my convictions that considerations of expediency and international policy, as between the several governments interested in the construction and control of an inter-oceanic canal by this route, require the maintenance of the status quo, until the canal commission shall have had reported and the United States Congress shall have had the opportunity to pass finally upon the whole matter during the present session without prejudice by reason of any change in the existing conditions.

Nevertheless, it appears that the government of Nicaragua, as one of its last sovereign acts before merging its powers in those of the newly formed States of Central America, has granted an optional concession to another association, to become effective on the expiration of the present grant. It does not appear what surveys have been made or what route is proposed under the contingent granted so that an examination of the feasibility of its plans is necessarily not embraced in the report of the canal commission. All these circumstances suggest the urgency of some definite action by the Congress at this session if the labors of the past are to be utilized and the linking of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans by a practical waterway is to be realized. That the construction of such a maritime highway is now more than ever indispensable to that intimate and ready inter-communication between our eastern and western seaboards demanded by the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands and the prospective expansion of our influence and commerce to the Pacific, and that our national policy now more imperatively than ever calls for its control by this Government, are propositions which I doubt not the Congress will duly appreciate and wisely act upon.

A convention providing for the revival of the late United States and Chilean Claims Commission and the consideration of claims which were duly presented to the late commission, but not considered because of the expiration of the time limited for the duration of the commission was signed May 24, 1897, and has remained unacted upon by the Senate. The term therein fixed for effecting the exchange of ratifications having elapsed, the convention fails, unless the time be extended by amendment, which I am endeavoring to bring about, with the friendly concurrence of the Chilean government.

THE POSITION OF THE GREAT POWERS IN THE ORIENT.

The United States has not been an indifferent spectator of the extraordinary events transpiring in the Chinese empire, whereby portions of its maritime provinces are passing under the control of various European powers; but the prospect that the vast commerce with the energy of our citizens and the necessity of our staple productions for Chinese uses has built up in those regions may not be prejudiced through any exclusive treatment of the new occupants has obviated the need of our country becoming an actor in the scene.

Our position among nations having a large Pacific coast, and a constantly expanding direct trade with the farther Orient, gives us the equitable claim to consideration and friendly treatment in this regard and it will be my aim to subserve our large interests in that quarter by all means appropriate to the constant policy of our Government. The territories of Kia Chou, of Wei Hai Wei and of Port Arthur and Ta Lien Wan, leased to Germany, Great Britain, and Russia respectively for terms of years will, it is announced add to international commerce during such occupation; and if no discriminating treatment of American citizens and their trade be found to exist or be hereafter developed, the desire of this Government would appear to be realized. In this relation, as showing the volume and value of our exchanges with China and the peculiarly favorable conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refer to the communication addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th of last June, with its accompanying letter of the Secretary of State, recommending an appropriation for a commission to study the commercial and industrial conditions in the Chinese Empire and report as to the opportunities for, and obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. Action was not taken thereon during the late session. I cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merit.

Meanwhile, there may be just ground for disquietude, in view of the unrest and revival of the old sentiment of opposition and prejudice to alien people which pervades certain of the Chinese provinces. As in the case of the attacks upon our citizens in Szechuan and at Kutien in 1895, the United States Minister has been instructed to secure the fullest measure of protection, both local and imperial, for any menaced American interests and to demand in case of lawless injury to persons or property, instant reparation appropriate to the case. Warships have been stationed at Tien Tsin for more ready observation of the disorders which have invaded even the Chinese capital, so as to be in position to act, should need arise, while a guard of marines has been sent to Peking to afford the Minister there the same measure of authoritative protection as the representatives of other nations have been constrained to employ.

Following close upon the rendition of the award of my predecessor as arbi-

(Continued on Page 5.)

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"Modern" furniture bought, exchanged or sold on installment payments. We give "green trading stamps." 462-468 Thirteenth street.

Tribune Branch Offices.

For the convenience of those desiring to insert advertisements to appear in THE CLASSIFIED PAGE, Branch Offices have been established at the following places:

MISS M. E. BURDICK'S Notion Store, P. O. building, 2962 Telegraph avenue.

GARRETT & TAGGART'S Drug Store, junction of San Pablo avenue and Fourteenth street.

JACKSON'S Pharmacy, 1778 Seventh street, West Oakland.

A. L. LEBER'S Drug and Stationery Store, 932-934 Seventh street.

VOICE & KOERTNER'S Grocery, Thirty-fourth street and Telegraph avenue.

WENTWORTH'S Drug Store, cor. Thirteenth avenue and Fourteenth street, East Oakland.

L. J. WESTLAKE'S Emeryville Pharmacy, San Pablo and Park Avenues.

GENERAL NOTICES.

HOTEL VENDOME, formerly known as the Girard Hotel, has changed hands and is now under new management; first class meals served at 25 cts., or five tickets $1. Proprietors, N., L. S. L. and C. B. Pfister, 955½ Washington st., also 510 Ninth st; dining parlor, entrance Ninth st. b

DECORATIVE ART ROOMS, 518 Fourteenth st.: latest designs in cross-stitch and Bulgarian; Branard & Armstrong's silk in folders; full line of Heminway's wash silks. b

SECOND HAND furniture bought; highest price paid. Christiensen & Nielson, 573 San Pablo ave. b

FIRST CLASS sign and carriage painting; also fence painting, by J. Altendorf & F. Smith, artist painters, 566 Eighteenth st.

BIRTHDAY and other parties furnished with phonograph, instrumental and vocal selections, recitations, etc. Address Earle, box 8, this office. b

FURNITURE—Oakland Auction Co. pays the most cash for furniture and goods of all kinds. 465 Twelfth st.; tel. blue 871; get our figures.

FURNITURE STORED—Market Street Storage House, corner Eighth and Market sts. b

ART EXCHANGE—Fancy work, home cooking; reliable help furnished. 526 Fourteenth.

C. GREGORY, upholsterer, 1647 Market st.: mattresses made over; furniture repaired. b

ALVIN TRACT—Office established at 463 Ninth st., where Jacob Heyman, the owner, can be seen Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, bet. the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. b

OAKLAND Tent and Awning Co., 655 Twelfth; tents, awnings, wagon covers, flags made; floor covers rented. b

TAXIDERMIST—Birds and animals preserved and mounted; furs dressed, remodeled and repaired. 1061 Clay st. b

CONSULTATION FREE — Successful treatment. Dr. A. Shirk, 58 San Pablo ave., Oakland, Cal. b

YE OLDE Curiositie Shoppie, 752 Seventh. Furniture wanted; houses furnished. b

TELEPHONE through blk 3102 for wood, coal, eggs, etc. John Ludemann & Co., 515 Thirteenth. b

HOMELIKE MEALS 15c; chicken dinners, 25c, Thursdays, Sundays. 472 Ninth. b

FURS—F. A. Schaeffer, practical furrier 224 San Pablo ave., does all kinds of work; give him a call. b

PERSONALS.

MISS E. GREENE, hair-dresser; 25 cents; one free scalp treatment. 1156½ East Fourteenth st. c

OAKLAND AUCTION CO., Oscar S. Meysel & Son, 465 Twelfth st. near Broadway; sales at private homes a specialty; see us; tel. blue 871.

FURNITURE moved; trunks 25c. American Express Co., 424 Tenth; phone blue 855. c

TOM SCOTT, "General Law" business, 906 Broadway. c

APPLY Lederer's Quinonia Hair Tonic and your hair will stop falling out; there is nothing like it; 35c a bottle. 123 Stockton st. S. F.

MRS. ELLEN SHERIDAN would like to hear the whereabouts of her sons, who left San Francisco July, 1898; names are James Henry Sheridan, aged 29 years, a native of Brooklyn, New York, and Francis Eugene Sheridan, aged 24 years, a native of New Jersey; if heard from, please write to their mother, Mrs. Ellen Sheridan of No. 1732 Fourteenth st., Oakland, Cal. c

J. R. GOODALE M. D.—949 Union street; hours 7 to 10 A. M., 12 to 3 and 6 to 8 P. M.; has for thirty years successfully treated women's diseases, catarrh, disease of the chest, rectum and urinary organs and cancer. c

A CLASS in hair-dressing and manicuring now forming; special rates this week. Up to Date Parlors, 478½ Tenth st., corner of Washington. Branch of San Francisco Parlors, 1026 Market st. c

LEONARD S. CLARK, counsellor-at-law. Consultation free evenings at residence 851 Jackson. c

LADIES—Wrinkles removed; one treatment will convince the skeptical; shampooing, will go out. 813 Clay. c

MRS. JEPSON tells past, present and future; ladies 50c; gents $1. 775 Twenty-second st. bet. West and Brush sts.

FURNITURE WANTED — We will give you more cash for your furniture and household goods than you can get anywhere. J. A. Munro & Co., 1517-19 Park st., Alameda, general auctioneers. Tel. red 423.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.

TWO unfurnished sunny front rooms; also one store. Apply Tenth and Webster. Mr. Longe, French Bakery. n

$7—THREE sunny rooms, bath; 712 Third bet. Castro and Brush. Apply 470 Eighth. m

TWO TO FOUR unfurnished housekeeping rooms. 1301 Franklin, near 15th. m

FOR RENT—Nice pleasant sunny front suite, strictly nice family hotel. Terms moderate. Brunswick Hotel. n

THREE large, sunny, unfurnished rooms for housekeeping; private family. 968 West st. m

HOUSEKEEPING rooms (unfurnished); bath; low rent; central. 1113 Jefferson. m

FURNISHED sunny rooms for housekeeping. 771 Fifth, near Market station. n

TO LET—For gentleman, sunny furnished room; reasonable. 1301 Franklin st. near Fifteenth. m

A NEAT, sunny seven room flat reasonable to desirable parties. Apply 562 Hobart st. n

FURNISHED ROOMS TO RENT

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, three or four in flats. 1455 Broadway. n

SUNNY FURNISHED ROOMS to let in private family; convenient to Local. 918 Grove, near Eighth. n

SUNNY bay window front room; also back room; convenient. 1124 Myrtle. n

UPPER front sunny bay window room, use of bath. 866 Chestnut. n

SUNNY housekeeping rooms, convenient to local train and electric car. 821 Market. n

THE ORIENTAL, 864 Washington st., changed hands; now opened as a first class rooming house by former proprietor of the German House, 860 Washington; rooms single or en suite, furnished or unfurnished; housekeeping rooms. n

SUITE of sunny rooms for housekeeping, or single rooms, near local train; low rent. 421 Sixth. n

SUNNY SUITES, also single rooms. Arlington Hotel, Ninth and Washington; first class table board. n

SUNNY rooms, very desirable, low rental, central, bath, gas, grate. 951 Clay. n

NICELY furnished rooms in Frank Miller's Roadside Lodging House; reasonable rates. Fitchburg, on San Leandro road. n

FINE furnished rooms; office, housekeeping or single; suites $10. 1010½ Washington. n

PLEASANT, sunny front bay window rooms; use of bath. 567 Eighth. n

FINE sunny suite; also single room; first class table board. Arlington Hotel, 474 Ninth. n

TWO furnished housekeeping rooms at reasonable rates, near park. 1060 Alice street. n

HAMMOND HOUSE, 407 San Pablo ave.; strictly first class family apartments; light housekeeping. n

PLEASANT furnished or unfurnished rooms. 669 Eleventh st. n

ONE large, nicely furnished room, with closet and grate; private family; $7. 966 West st. n

FOR RENT—At 602 Fourteenth st., suit of two sunny furnished housekeeping rooms, one block from Centennial and Metropole.

HOUSEKEEPING rooms, sunny and convenient. 565 Sixteenth st. n

TOLET-HOUSES UNFURNISHED

FOR RENT—UNFURNISHED.

$10 per month—Fine modern six roomed cottage, all in first class condition and in nice location on Locksley avenue.

$16 per month—Cottage of six rooms and bath, with high basement and lot 50x125 feet, on Myrtle street, centrally located.

$12 per month—Cottage of six rooms, within a block of Oak street station.

$8.50—Cottage of five rooms, with barn, at 842 Thirty-second street, near San Pablo avenue.

Free conveyance at office to see these places. Call on us if you want a house.

HUGH M. CAMERON,

Real Estate Broker and Renting Agent. New office No. 1058 Broadway, near Eleventh street, in Postal Telegraph Cable Co.'s building. (We have moved away from Ninth street.)

FURNISHED.

$40 PER MONTH — House of ten rooms near Telegraph ave.

$30 per month—Cozy modern cottage on Thirty-third st.

HUGH M. CAMERON, Renting Broker, (new office), 1058 Broadway, near Eleventh st. c

$8.50 per month—Cottage of five rooms with barn, on Thirty-second st. near Market.

$20—Fine, sunny flat on Sixteenth st.; very desirable location.

$9—Flat, five rooms, newly renovated, on Market st.; new plumbing.

$7—Cottage, seven rooms, Cypress st.

$12.50—Flat on Eleventh st.; five rooms.

HUGH M. CAMERON,

Renting Agent, New Office 1058 Broadway.

TO LET—Eight room house, cor. Vernon and Perry sts.

Flat of three rooms and bath, 1548 Broadway.

Flat of four rooms and bath, 1554 Broadway. Inquire C. Helmke, 1553 Franklin. 1

STOP PAYING ROOM RENT; it is cheaper to rent a cottage or buy one on installments; list of cheap homes for sale on installments furnished on application.

4 rooms, bath, etc.; rent $8.
4 rooms, bath, etc.; rent $5.50.
5 rooms, bath, laundry, stable; rent $9.50.
4 rooms, large yard, fruit trees; rent $6.
8 rooms, two story, bath, stable etc.; rent $14.
6 rooms, stable, etc.; rent $7.
5 rooms, bath, laundry, etc.; rent $15.

R. J. MONTGOMERY,

"North Oakland Real Estate Headquarters, 470 Thirteenth St., Oakland.

$10—Modern 5 room cottage; central.
$12—Modern 5 room cottage; central.
$15—Modern 5 room cottage; central.
$20—New, stylish, 2 story house, 653 Thirty-third st.
$25—Elegant 8 room residence; furnace.
$20—Modern 7 room; central; near station.
$22.50—8 room house; central.
$20—Modern cottage, furnished; Thirty-fifth st.
$25—Modern cottage; furnished; on car line.
$40—Elegant 8 room sunny flat, furnished; central.
$55—Elegant 9 room residence, furnished.

LAYMANCE REAL ESTATE COMPANY
460-462 Eighth St., Oakland. 1

$20—House, eight rooms, Chester st.
$16—Upper flat, six rooms, Eighth st.
$12—House, five rooms, Seventh st.
$9—Modern cottage, five rooms, Fifth st.
A. J. TAIT, 1526 Seventh St., West Oakl'd.

TO LET—HOUSES—FURNISHED.

NICELY furnished, clean, sunny eight room house; central; $40 to first class tenant. Address Home, box 1, Tribune. o

FOR RENT, FURNISHED—$20; cozy cottage of five rooms and bath; neatly furnished; with piano; near fine school; only permanent parties need apply. Inquire at Mrs. Hughes, corner of Forty-sixth and West st. o

TO LET—Lower flat, four rooms, bath; $8. Apply upstairs. 871 Milton st.

TO LET—A modern residence in Berkeley: eleven rooms, completely furnished or unfurnished, and well equipped barn; room for twelve head of horses; every appointment for comfort and happiness; horses and carriages with the place if desired. Full particulars from Dr. C. S. Haley at Heald's Business College, San Francisco, or Laymance Real Estate Company, 460-462 Eighth st., Oakland. o

FOR RENT—Upper flat of five rooms, furnished for housekeeping. Apply 2030 Market st. near San Pablo ave. o

$35—FURNISHED HOUSE; new; eight rooms. A. J. Tait, 1526 Seventh. o

TO LET—STORES AND OFFICES.

STORE with fixtures, 1251 Broadway; suitable fancy goods or shoe store, $27.50. Apply 1253 Broadway. k

THE Abrahamson Building has been renovated; a few offices to let; elevator accommodations; store to let in Acme building, corner Thirteenth and Clay. Apply Abrahamson Bros., corner Thirteenth and Washington sts. k

OFFICE ROOMS, 12 and 13, Union National Bank building; suitable for dentist, musician or regular physician. Laymance Real Estate Company, 460-462 Eighth st. k

SUNNY OFFICES and rooms to let, with or without board; reasonable rates. 1113 Broadway.

ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—Unfurnished room and board for lady and 6-year-old girl; close to Market st. station; terms must be reasonable. Address C., box 6, this office. 1

AN UPPER FLAT of six rooms, or three unfurnished, for housekeeping. Address 1602 Brush st. 1

WANTED—Young man, aged 22, would like room and board with private family. Address L., box 4, Tribune.

WANTED—Two clean, sunny rooms, furnished for light housekeeping, with two double beds; first floor; near local trains or street car line; near Fruitvale preferred; two children, 3 and 5 years; price must be reasonable. Address W., box 4, Tribune office. 1

THREE OR FOUR unfurnished rooms for light housekeeping; centrally located; rent reasonable. Address Rooms, box 3, this office. 1

ROOMS AND BOARDING.

BRUNSWICK HOTEL — The best and cheapest rooms in town; with or without board; bath and elevator.

SUNNY bay window room; hot and cold water; hot water heating; first class table; at 903 Oak st., cor. Tenth.

NICE, sunny rooms; board; home cooking; terms reasonable. The Raymond, 568 Twelfth st. q

LADY desires to care for children at her comfortable home, 505 Eighth. q

HOME BOARD, home comforts, sunny single rooms or en suite. 1425 Franklin. q

TWO pleasant, sunny rooms, with first class board; convenient to local, also electric cars. 1366 Twelfth ave. q

FIRST CLASS room and board for two; terms very moderate; large bay window suit facing on Washington st. Mrs. Lamb, Brunswick Hotel.

HOUSES WANTED.

WANTED—Small furnished flat or cottage, with yard; must be very sunny and in good location. Address G. E. W., box 2, Tribune office. 1

HALLS TO LET.

GRAND ARMY HALL to let. Apply to C. Jurgens, 1116 Broadway.

MAGNOLIA HALL. Monday evening, and first and third Tuesday, Saturday and Sundays. A. J. Tait, 1526 Seventh.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED ROOMS.

715 EIGHTH—Sunny rooms, large closets, running water, bath, laundry, gas stoves and all conveniences. mn

ROOM RENTING AGENCY

THE ONLY ROOM RENTING AGENCY IN OAKLAND, E. O. Farley, 872 Broadway, corner Tenth; rooms of all kinds in all parts of the city at all prices. n

CONTRACTORS AND BUILDERS

COTTON BROS. & CO., bridge builders and general contractors, engineers and builders of all kinds of bridge work; pile driving and wharf building. 478½ Tenth st., Oakland; telephone 512.

PASTURAGE.

HOME FOR HORSES — Sulphur Spring Farm, Contra Costa county; horses cared for and fed hay and grain when desired; saddle and driving horses for sale; apply for circular. A. G. Gurnett, 208 Pine st., San Francisco.

PHYSICIANS' DIRECTORY.

D. D. CROWLEY, M. D., surgeon; office Central block, 1062 Broadway, Oakland.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

A NEAT YOUNG GIRL wishes situation to care for baby or assist in housework. 820 Willow st., Oakland. h

MIDDLE AGED WOMAN, just from the East, wants a situation as housekeeper. Address Lock Box 475, Oakland. h

YOUNG WOMAN with two children would like situation in country to do cooking and housekeeping. Address J. P. Johnson, 872 Broadway. h

A COMPETENT WOMAN desires work by the day; washing, ironing or cleaning. N. E. F., 586 Tenth, room 7. h

YOUNG GIRL wishes to assist in light housework. Call 835 Brush st. h

A NEAT, respectable girl, lately from the East, wishes situation in nice private family as cook or to do general housework. Call 821 Union st., Oakland. h

LADY wishes position, city or country; teaches music, French, English. Excellent references. 1224 Twelfth av. h

YOUNG LADY wishes to keep house for workingman. Please address Housekeeper, room 22, 535 Twenty-fourth. h

WANTED—By a competent woman, place to do general housework; is a good cook. Apply at 515 Ninth st. h

RELIABLE WOMAN wants work by the day; washing, ironing or house cleaning. Apply 1211 West st. h

HOLLAND'S Employment Office—Registration free. Mrs. T. J. Holland, 512 Fifteenth st., Oakland. Help of every kind and nationality. Tel. 576 black, 6 bells.

MRS. WOOD furnishes competent help; good references; male and female. 535 Eleventh st.; telephone red 3293.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE CONTINUED.

SITUATION WANTED as housekeeper by an American lady; for widower or bachelor; no heavy work; best of references. Call or address Mrs. F., 418 Twelfth st. h

AMERICAN WOMAN wants situation in American family; general work. Address 822 Linden st., Oakland. h

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL would like position as working housekeeper or to work in plain family or as waitress in boarding house; wages $18 to $20. Call or address 1820 Seventh st., West Oakland. h

COMPETENT WOMAN wishes situation at chamber work, housework or plain sewing part of week. C. S., box 5, Tribune office. h

A NEAT, reliable German girl wants situation for housework in small family. 860 Clay st. h

A WIDOW with two children wants day work. Address 1455 Broadway. h

GERMAN GIRL wishes place, general housework and cooking; wages $20. 760 Lydia st., near Twenty-second st. and Brush. h

PRIVATE Employment Office—Mrs. L. C. Marvin, removed to 1159 Washington st.

MRS. CATTELL'S Reliable Employment Bureau; established many years; 525 Eighth st.; only referenced help sent out; German, Scandinavian and all nationalities on hand: male and female; telephone 3291 black.

JAPANESE HELP a specialty. 535 Eleventh st.; telephone red 3293.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen words under the head of "Situations Wanted—Female" will be published in the Tribune free of charge for three times. Any excess will be charged at the Tribune's regular rates—one cent a word for the first insertion and one-half cent a word for each subsequent insertion.

GIRL for housework. 1124 Eighth street.

AN EXPERIENCED hair dresser. Call or address G. Lederer, 123 Stockton st., San Francisco.

LADIES to embroider; good paying, easy work sent to your home; addressed envelope for sample and materials. Empire Embroidery Works, 23 Duane st., New York City. e

WANTED — Two first class sewers and binders; none but experienced hands need apply. Tribune Bindery, Oakland. e

WANTED—A reliable young woman who thoroughly understands using Singer sewing machine; permanent. Address "Position," box 2, Tribune office. d

A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL for general housework; small family. 1634 Myrtle. h

YOUNG GIRL wanted to do general housework and assist with children; wages $15; references. Call at 2071 San Antonio, corner Willow; Alameda. e

LADIES to embroider pillow covers; work sent to your home; good pay; send reply envelope for particulars and sample. Manhattan Embroidery Co., 123 Water st., New York. e

WANTED—A neat young girl for housework; two in family. Call 532 Twenty-third st. e

WANTED—First class cook, wages $30; also competent waitress and cook, $25; references required. Apply 1159 Washington st., Mrs. Marvin's, telephone red 2014.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

COMPETENT bookkeeper or clerk wants position; small wages at first; best references; steady. Address George, 560 Eleventh. g

YOUNG MAN desires situation; can make himself useful at any kind of manual work. W. Hensley, 535 Twenty-fourth st. g

YOUNG MAN desires position in private family; steady and sober; understands care of horses; can milk and will make himself generally useful. Address 616 Broadway; room 1, Oakland. g

YOUNG colored man and wife want situation together; wife as cook and man to take care of horses; best of references. L. F., box 2, this office. g

SITUATION WANTED by a steady man to drive delivery or route wagon; references or cash security given. Address E. J., box 2, this office. g

MIDDLE AGED MAN (Scandinavian) wants position; will make himself generally useful; to take care of horses, carriage, cow, garden, etc.; city or country; good driver; temperate; good reference. Address I. Allen, care V. La Fortin, 476 Tenth. g

WANTED—Any kind of work; good house and sign painter. J. Henry, 718 Fifth street. g

MIDDLE AGED German man wants situation as coachman and gardener. Address D. A., box 2, this office.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Advertisements not exceeding fifteen words under the head of "Situations Wanted—Male" will be published in the Tribune free of charge for three times. Any excess will be charged at the Tribune's regular rates—one cent a word for the first insertion and one-half cent a word for each subsequent insertion.

WANTED—Four persons to take a civil service examination. Address R. E. Maddux, 409 Fourth st., Oakland. d

TRAVELING SALESMAN wanted to sell direct from our looms specialties in dry goods for spring trade, on commission. Address, with full particulars, the Purnell Dale Mills, box 560, Philadelphia, Pa. d

BOY with saddle horse wanted to deliver Tribune in suburbs. Call at this office.

WANTED—Japanese boy to work about bakery and learn the business. Box 4, Tribune office. d

SPIRITUALISTS.

LEANDER succeeds when others fail; no matter what your troubles may be he can help you; test and developing circles every Sunday night; five questions by mail $1. 313 Eddy st., S. F.

KNOW THY FUTURE—50 cts, 50 cts, 50 cts; Madame Simmons, the great Eastern clairvoyant and magnetic healer, will reveal your past, present and future for a short time only for this small price, so come and know your fate; your fate is in your hand; readings daily; don't fail to see me; my herb magnetic treatments both beneficial and invigorating; call and be convinced. 1010½ Washington, Colusa House; parlors 2-3; hours 10 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MRS. WEST, trance medium, consults on all business affairs; spiritual healer; card reading 25c. 1017 Franklin st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Modern house of nine rooms and bath; corner lot 50x115 feet; bargain. Inquire of Thos. Moran, 971 Eighth st. u

HAIRDRESSERS.

THEATRICAL WIGS—Artistic wig making to order. Mrs. L. C. Marvin, 1153 Washington st.

REAL ESTATE.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

$35,000 — A CHANCE TO BUY A FINE RESIDENCE ON SAN PABLO AVE., SURROUNDED BY TWENTY ACRES OF LAND, ABOUT FIVE ACRES OF WHICH IS IN FRUIT TREES OF DIFFERENT VARIETIES, BALANCE OF LAND IN FLOWER GARDEN AND FIELD. THIS PROPERTY CAN BE SUBDIVIDED INTO ABOUT 175 BUILDING LOTS, WHICH WILL SELL FROM $200 TO $600 APIECE. THREE HUNDRED FEET OF FRONTAGE ON SAN PABLO AVE. STREET WORK IS FINISHED. THE HOUSE IS A FINE, SUBSTANTIAL BUILDING CONTAINING TWELVE ROOMS AND BATH; ALL MODERN PLUMBING THROUGHOUT. COST $10,000 NEW. WE CAN BORROW ON THIS PROPERTY $20,000 AT SIX PER CENT. FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS AND KEY TO THIS PROPERTY APPLY TO A. J. SNYDER & CO., NO. 467 NINTH ST., OAKLAND.

$7,500—WILL BUY A FINE PIECE OF SAN PABLO AVE. BUSINESS PROPERTY, WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN VACANT. BRINGS IN A MONTHLY RENTAL OF $40 NET. FOR FURTHER INFORMATION AND OTHER PROPERTY, WRITE OR CALL FOR LIST. A. J. SNYDER & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS, NO. 467 NINTH ST., OAKLAND.

LAYMANCE REAL ESTATE COMPANY
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
AND AUCTIONEERS
Office and Salesroom 460-462 EIGHTH ST.

A LIST OF CHOICE OFFERINGS

$9,000—Filbert st.; fine modern 12 room residence; exceptional sale; investigate.

$13,500—Magnificent home; stylish; superior location; one of the choicest offerings submitted for sale for some time.

$15,000—Cost $25,000; fine Lakeside residence; corner; estate ordered sold; only land value; adjoins two elegant mansions.

$6,500 — Sacrifice; reduced from $10,000; called East; must sell; elegant corner residence, 12 rooms; 80 feet frontage; near station; terms easy.

$4,000—Just completed; elegant; 9 rooms; 50x165; central; builder bought lot at a sacrifice; worth $5,000; easy terms; see this for a home.

$3,750—Elegant; modern; 7 rooms; Colonial style; birds-eye maple finish; three mantels; gas fixtures; porcelain bath; nickel plumbing; recently constructed for a home; large lot, 40x125; will include carpets; location choice; few blocks of Twelfth and Broadway; selling at a loss; called away from Oakland; terms will be given.

$3,300 — New latest Colonial style; 7 rooms; just being completed; on one of the best streets in Oakand; terms extra easy.

$1,850—Cottage, 5 rooms and bath; all modern improvements; two blocks of Market st. station; four blocks of Broadway; $350 cash; balance monthly.

$1,500—Mortgage $1,100; 6 room cottage; make offer; large lot; stable; a bargain; location Piedmont; on elevated land.

$2,650—Mortgaged; 6 room cottage; half acre lot in one of the healthiest locations in Highland Park; must be sold.

$2,850—New 2 story, 8 rooms; mortgaged.

$2,300; Thirty-third st. near Grove; make easy terms.

$3,600 — New 2 story Colonial; perfect home; 7 rooms; interior beautifully finished; lot 40x100; choicest East Oakland location, near station; easy terms.

A Sacrifice—4½ acres in city limits; no waste land; elevated location; covered with fruit; exceptional home site; adjoining fine residences; must sell this week; make offer.

$1,250 — 2½ acres near High st.; all in fruit; finely situated; a town lot proposition; will subdivide into thirty-six lots; a choice bargain; investigate; easy terms.

$250—Lot 32x110; cost $650; owner called to Ireland; authorized to sell; make offer.

Call upon us or write for what you want in properties for sale or exchange.

LAYMANCE REAL ESTATE COMPANY
REAL ESTATE AGENTS
AND AUCTIONEERS
Office and Salesroom 460-462 EIGHTH ST.

FOR SALE—Cottage of five rooms and bath; at a bargain; Webster below Seventh. Inquire at 902 Franklin.

FOR SALE—CITY PROPERTY.

FOR SALE—In order to wind up an estate, a seven room modern two story house, with lot 37½x100 feet; will be sold at a great sacrifice. For particulars inquire of Albert Schmidt, 1122 Thirteenth ave., East Oakland. u

FOR SALE—Neat modern five rooms and bath cottage in healthful location; lot 50x100; with one dozen choice fruit trees; rents steadily for $20 per month; $2,000 with furniture or $1,700 without; the best of furniture and good piano; must sell on account of removal; terms cash. Address Mrs. W. H. Griswold, Vallejo, Cal. t

SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

FOR SALE, or will trade—Two lots on Mountain View ave., Elmhurst; 50x141 each; situated three blocks from power house. Address D. G., box 1, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—At Elmhurst, one lot, one block from power house, on Bay View ave., 50x141; will be sold cheap for $150, as owner is going away. Address H., box 2, Tribune office. u

DENTISTS' DIRECTORY.

NO PAIN—Teeth filled, crowned, bridged and extracted painlessly by electricity; plates $5 up; crowns and bridges $4 up. Croome Dental Parlors, 759 Market st., San Francisco.

A FULL SET OF TEETH, $5; painless extracting; see our combination plate; thin as paper; warranted 10 years; teeth without plates; crown and bridge work our specialty; teeth implanted or transplanted; fillings, 50c; crowns, $3.50; all work painless and warranted. Chicago Dental Parlors, 21 Sixth st., S. F.

PAINLESS EXTRACTION; bridge work; New York methods at New York prices by New York Dentists, 969 Mission st., corner Sixth, San Francisco.

J. M. DUNN, D. D. S.—Dental parlors, 1103½ Broadway, rooms 14-16, Union National Bank building, Oakland, Cal.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

419½ TENTH—14 room lodging house (furnished) for sale; bargain. Address X, box 6, this office. w

START a mail order business at home; particulars for stamp. Ormond Co., Dept. 57, Chicago. w

$100 — LODGING HOUSE of six rooms, completely furnished, for sale. Apply from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. at 834 Broadway. w

CALIFORNIA State rights for best voting machine ever patented; machine has successfully met every trial imposed upon it; can be seen at any time during this week. Address X, box 5, Oakland Tribune. w

OCULISTS.

HAYWARD G. THOMAS, M. D.; office Central Bank building, Fourteenth and Broadway; hours 10 to 4.

FOR SALE MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE—At once, horse, harness and buggy; very cheap. Call 938 Thirty-fourth st., Oakland. x

BAKERY with fixtures, doing a fair business, for sale cheap. Apply 859 Wood street. x

FOR SALE—At once, horse, harness and buggy; very cheap. Call 938 Thirty-fourth st., Oakland. x

FURNITURE—Realize the most cash by sending them to the Oakland Auction Co.'s weekly sales; cash advances on consignments; see us; tel. blue 871.

FOR SALE—In Fruitvale, on the Haywards and San Leandro electric road, branch bakery, confectionery and notion store; also toys, cigars, laundry and employment office; established trade near school. Address M. E. W., box 6, Tribune office. x

ANY KIND of second hand goods, furniture, tools or anything; we buy, sell and trade. 825 San Pablo ave., corner Twenty-third st. x

NEW UPRIGHT PIANO, for cash, only $165; warranted for 20 years. Girard Piano Co., 1112 Broadway. x

BELGIAN HARE (thoroughbreds), for breeding or dressed for table; the most toothsome rabbit in the world. Address 558 Third. x

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CLAIRVOYANTS.

M. FRANCES, independent slate writing medium. 116 Haight st., S. F.

MME. PORTER—Clairvoyant, card reader; born with double veil and second sight; diagnoses disease full life reading: 50c and $1; clairvoyant sittings $1.50. 126 Turk st., San Francisco.

MRS. J. J. WHITNEY, trance test medium and life reader, also medical clairvoyant; treats with revealed remedies; removes cancers without pain; treats all diseases; private sittings, $1; by letter, $2. Office, 222 Stockton st., S. F.

MADAM SIMMONS of New York, acknowledged by press and public the greatest clairvoyant and magnetic healer in the United States; past, present and future revealed; great on love and business; all who are in trouble should consult with me and I will show you a way out of your difficulty, so don't fail to see me. 967 Washington st., rooms 2-3.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

TABLE BOARDERS wanted in private family; two minutes' walk from City Hall; terms $3.50 per week; also one or two nice rooms. Address L. S., box 3, Tribune office. 3

EDUCATIONAL AND MUSICAL.

SPANISH—A practical business course of forty lessons to begin January 2d; day and evening class; also advanced class; terms very moderate. For further particulars call or address 237 Eighth st., Teacher Y. M. C. A.

PROF. J. M. DRACH, teacher violin; lessons at your home, or at 549 7th st.; hours 2 to 4 P. M. y

LEARN to play mandolin and guitar in 3 months. Room 4, 1055 Washington. y

MISS AGNES JOHNSON, teacher of piano; terms reasonable. 1061 West st. y

FRENCH-GERMAN LADY just arrived from Paris will give lessons in French and German. 524 Twentieth st. y

LESSONS given in oil painting at 616 Eighteenth st.; lessons 25 cents. y

SHORTHAND, typewriting, taught privately; $5 per month. 1110 Jefferson. y

MISS M. JULIAN, teacher piano, organ and vocal music; advanced methods. 1268 Eighth street y

FRENCH, Spanish, German (practical methods) taught by native teachers. 1375 Franklin. y

BEGINNERS on guitar and mandolin, four lessons $1. Address F. O. box 14, Oakland.

MEDICAL.

DR. WISE (late of Bellevue Hospital, N. Y.), 123 Eddy st., San Francisco; obstetric specialist; chronic and complicated diseases of women positively cured; consult free.

WOMEN'S AILMENTS—Ladies in trouble, see Drs. Goodwin free; reliable, safe and sure; cure in 24 hrs. guaranteed; any complaints; no instruments; maternity home; best medical attendance; pills, $1; cure, $5; hours, 10 to 5. Removed from 401D Van Ness to 1352A Market, bet. 7th and 8th, S. F.

A TREATMENT that restores all cases of monthly irregularities, from whatever cause, in a few hours; safe and sure at all times when others have failed; kind aid and sympathy; travelers helped instantly; no instruments used; home in confinement; consult free the reliable specialist; pills, $1; self cure, $5. Mrs. Dr. Wyeth, 208 Turk st., nr. Jones, San Francisco.

DR. LAVINIA KNOWLES has removed her office from Supreme Court building, Larkin st., S. F., to 166 Tenth st., Oakland, specialist in nervous diseases; discoverer of a sure cure for piles; self treatment; consultation free.

A BLESSING to ladies suffering from irregularities and diseases peculiar to their sex; improved method of treatment; never fails; perfectly harmless; free from any bad effects; never makes them sick to make them well; travelers helped immediately; prices to suit the times; home in confinement. Mrs. Davies, 1228 Market st., S. F.; consult free. French regulating pink pills, $2.

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MONEY TO LOAN.

LOANS to salaried people; no security except name. New Era Loan Co., room 25, 1003½ Broadway, Oakland. z

MONEY TO LOAN on improved real estate at reasonable rates, and quickly arranged. Hugh M. Cameron, Loan Broker. New office, 1058 Broadway, near Eleventh st. z

After 10 Years

We have moved from Ninth Street to more spacious and commodious quarters at

1058 BROADWAY

(Postal Telegraph Cable Co.'s Building

HUGH M. CAMERON

Renting Agent

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

STEAMERS TO ARRIVE.

Hupeh, China and Japan..........Dec. 5
Mackinaw, Tacoma..........Dec. 5
Weeott, Yaquina Bay..........Dec. 5
Alliance, Portland..........Dec. 5
Arcata, Coos Bay..........Dec. 5
Empire, Coos Bay..........Dec. 5
South Portland, Portland..........Dec. 5
Coos Bay, Newport..........Dec. 5
State of California, Portland..........Dec. 6
Del Norte, Crescent City..........Dec. 6
Australia, Honolulu..........Dec. 6
Chilkat, Humboldt..........Dec. 6
Corona, San Diego..........Dec. 7
Progreso, Seattle..........Dec. 7
Ruth, Tillamook Bay..........Dec. 7
Navarro, Yaquina Bay..........Dec. 7
Walla Walla, Vic and Pgt Sd..........Dec. 8
Wellington, Departure Bay..........Dec. 8
Pomona, Humboldt..........Dec. 8
Lakme, Puget Sound..........Dec. 8
City of Peking, China and Japan..........Dec. 9
City of Panama, Panama..........Dec. 9
Cleveland, Puget Sound..........Dec. 9
Orizaba, Newport..........Dec. 9
Curacoa, Mexico..........Dec. 9
Columbia, Portland..........Dec. 11
North Fork, Humboldt..........Dec. 11
Santa Rosa, San Diego..........Dec. 11

STEAMERS TO SAIL.

Santa Rosa, San Diego..........Dec. 5
Pomona, Humboldt..........Dec. 5
C. Nelson, Puget Sound..........Dec. 6
Alliance, Oregon ports..........Dec. 6
Arcata, Coos Bay..........Dec. 6
Coos Bay, Newport..........Dec. 7
Queen, Vic and Pgt Sd..........Dec. 7
Chilkat, Humboldt..........Dec. 7
Weeott, Yaquina Bay..........Dec. 7
Peru, Panama..........Dec. 8
State of California, Portland..........Dec. 9
Corona, San Diego..........Dec. 9
Orizaba, Newport..........Dec. 11
Walla Walla, Vic and Pgt Sd..........Dec. 13

Open Saturday Evenings.

H. Schellhaas' old store, Eleventh st., cor. Franklin. Furniture and household goods.

Vote Early and Often

"4" H. Schellhaas, the furniture dealer, 408 Eleventh st.

LOST AND FOUND.

STOLEN.

Model C 1898 New Oakland, with 22-inch frame, wood rims, M. & W. tires, double tube, wood adjustable handle bars; Junber hanger star sprocket, color dark olive, name on lower bar; T. & T. saddle and tool bag; taken from Tesla Coal Company's office on Thursday, Nov. 17, 1898. Liberal reward for return of wheel and apprehension of the thief.

TESLA COAL CO.,
Tenth and Broadway. r

LOST—Gold chain with smelling salts bottle attached, between Market and Franklin. Finder return to No. 1262 Franklin; suitable reward offered. r

LOST—Seal brown pacing mare, branded "G" under mane. Please return to 562 Thirty-first st.; reward offered. r

LOST—Part of gold glove button, either on Twelfth, Eighth and Jackson or Broadway. Return to Tribune office; reward. r

DRESSMAKERS.

MME. GLISSMAN, 346 Telegraph ave.; artistic dressmaking; evening dresses a specialty; only one fitting required.

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SUITS made in the latest style for $5 up. Mrs. A. Gilgen, 1251 Clay. Evening dresses a specialty.

EXPERIENCED dressmaker wishes employment by the day; terms $1.50. Address 1206 Franklin st.

LEARN DRESS CUTTING—Latest improved system; full course, 12 weeks, $20; dresses made $3 up. Wallace's Dress Cutting School, 419 San Pablo ave.

MADAME DUNLAP has returned from abroad with the latest designs for fall and winter wear. Ladies desiring a perfect fit will do well by calling on the Madame. Brunswick, Ninth and Washington.

ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES.

CASS L. GILSON'S electric supply house, 569 Thirteenth st.; latest in bells, batteries, telephones, burglar alarms, automatic gas lighting, electric light, motor supplies, etc.; contracting and repairing. Phone red 3292.

HORSESHOER.

EDMUND GATES — Horse-shoer and blacksmith, San Leandro road, corner High st.; horses properly shod, $1.25; plain shoeing, $1; special attention paid to horses that wear out hind shoes too rapidly; light tire setting, 50c each; new steel buggy tires, per set, $5; all kinds of jobbing and repairing at reasonable rates.

ATTORNEYS.

BENJAMIN F. BERGEN—Attorney and Counsellor at Law, 1003½ Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

B. H. GRIFFINS—Attorney-at-Law, r'ms 8 and 9, fifth floor, Mills building, San Francisco.

STREET, J. F., Attorney, 908 Broadway, rooms 10 and 11; telephone blue 824.

C. H. TEBBS, Attorney-at-Law, 1003½ Broadway, rooms 26-27.

MARTIN & ROBINSON—Attorneys-at-Law, rooms 15 and 16, 921 Broadway.

BROOKS & HARGIS, Attorneys-at-Law, Parrott bldg., San Francisco. Telephone Jessie 601.

A. A. MOORE—Attorney-at-Law, rooms 33 and 34, seventh floor, Mills building, San Francisco. Telephone 3351 red.

A. L. & P. C. Black—Attorneys-at-Law, Room No. 6, 957 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.; with John Yule.

PHIL M. WALSH, Attorney-at-Law, City Justices' Court building, SE corner Broadway and Eighth sts.

GEORGE W. LANGAN, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law, Livermore, Cal; practices in all courts.

BEN F. WOOLNER, Attorney and Counsellor-at-Law and Notary Public, 1003½ Broadway, rooms 7 and 8.

CLINTON G. DODGE, rooms 15 and 16, 906 Broadway.

FOX & GRAY, Attorneys-at-Law, Pacific Mutual building, entrance 6, fourth floor, San Francisco.

FRICK & GOODCELL, Attorneys-at Law, Blake & Moffitt building, rooms 49-52.

GEORGE E. DE GOLIA, 1067 Broadway, northeast corner of Ninth st, Oakland, room 2, telephone No. 38.

JOHNSON & SHAW, Law Office, 923 Broadway, rooms 2, 3 and 5.

MELVIN C. CHAPMAN, Attorney-at-Law, has removed to 905 Broadway, Oakland, Cal.

SNOOK & CHURCH, Attorneys-at-Law, room 3, District Attorney's office, Court House.

NYE & KINSELL, Attorneys-at-Law, 861 Broadway.

R. M. FITZGERALD, Attorney-at-Law, 854½ Broadway, rooms 1 and 2, Oakland.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Dewey—Gorton's Minstrels.
Alcazar—"The Private Secretary."
California—"A Boy Wanted."
Comedy—"Ole Olson."
Columbia—"Gayest Manhattan."
Morosco's—"Blacklisted."
Orpheum—Camilla Urso and Others."
Tivoli—"Cyrano de Bergerac."

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers not receiving the Tribune promptly will confer a favor by reporting the fact to this office.

MONDAY.........DECEMBER 5, 1898.

Germany has now boycotted American sausage. The bologna dealers are evidently at the back of the move. Even the luscious Frankfurter has a hard time holding its own with our hog products.

The Arbuckles are taking some more of the sweetening out of that sugar barrel at which so many have been gorging for several years past. The way they keep on slashing prices shows that they possess lots of "sand."

"The "dark horse" in the Senatorship will evidently have to be what the racing men call a mudlark if he expects to win, for that is evidently going to be the condition of the track from now on, judging by the quantity of it that is flying about.

One set of elections has scarcely been got out of the way before up starts a new series. When the city offices are disposed of, though, next spring we will have a rest for a couple of years, that is, until the candidates for the Presidential race in 1900 start rolling out their war chariots

Spain is evidently conducting an auction sale of her foreign possessions, judging by the announcement that negotiations are in progress for the purchase of the Caroline Islands by Germany for $20,000,000. The Canaries are next on the list, and England will doubtless make a big bid for them if they get into the market, as she has had a weather eye on them for a long time past.

The raisin growers of the State are said to have put a million dollars extra into their pockets this year as a result of their co-operative organization. The sooner the fruitmen awaken to the fact, too, that by a pool they can keep for themselves the middlemen's profits, the better it will be for them, for the way things are now the principal gains are those obtained by the go-betweens.

Another decision has been handed down to the effect that the telegraph companies should pay the one cent stamp tax placed upon each message. The corporations, however, keep on making the people buy the stamps in question, and the matter will probably not be disposed of until Congress passes the proposed amendment to the law, specifying directly that it is the duty of the corporations to defray the expense.

The resurrection of David Hill appears to be a hopeless task. Despite the efforts of the New York Journal to bring him to the front again and the bid he made during the recent campaign for his old place in the public favor, he has slipped out of sight as effectually as if some one had put a lot of grease on the political pole he was trying to climb. To make matters worse, Croker is now clamoring against him, so it looks as if his star has set permanently.

The appeal of the Chinese Minister that the operation of our exclusion law be not extended to the Philippines seems a fair one. The archipelago lies not far from the Chinese coast and a great deal of business is carried on with that country, in addition to which there are many thousand Chinese settlers in the islands. As the Filipinos have heretofore raised no objections to these Mongolian invasions, it certainly would seem a little strange for us to do so, and the islands will doubtless, therefore, be exempted from the operation of the law as the Minister requests.

The report of the Voting Machine Commissioners shows that as a result of their investigations during the past two years they unequivocalby endorse that system of voting as compared with the existing method. Here is the way they sum up the situation: "In a properly designed machine every vote cast will be correctly counted and no more votes can be cast than the total number of voters taking part in the election." These are certainly the two main requisites of a fair count, so with that much established the only thing to be decided on is the form of machine and its cost to the State. The subject promises to be one that will absorb a good deal of interest at the coming legislative session, for as there are millions involved it it, there will naturally be a red-hot fight as to the direction in which the money shall go.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message, instead of containing the 60,000 words predicted for it, only consists of about one-third of that total, but every one of them counts for something, and the document as a whole is one of unusual interest. Contrary to general expectation, though, there is no very decisive stand taken on most of the important issues now before the country, the President satisfying himself with merely making recommendations on a few points and placing the main responsibilities upon Congress.

The Philippine question, for example, is practically passed over altogether, for although the conditions leading up to the present climax are thoroughly reviewed, he carefully avoids anything in the nature of a policy regarding the future disposition of the islands. The troubles with Spain are handled generally from the very inception of the war up to the present time, and the message enters into all the historical details and circumstances attending the whole war. In addition to the facts already known to the public, the President treats of those that at the time it was necessary to keep under cover, such as, for example, the system of defense that had been arranged in the event of any attempt at an invasion of any of our ports.

Interesting paragraphs are those in which he refers to the gallantry of Dewey and Hobson, and it is significant that he passed by the engagement outside Santiago harbor without mentioning the names of either Sampson or Schley. He simply alludes to it as the decisive victory of the war and does not in any way even hint as to who should get the credit for it. As regards the future of Cuba, he declares that it must be given a sound, honest, local government, and until the natives have shown that they are capable and willing to conduct it in that way our military occupation will be continued. The Philippine matter is left entirely with Congress, the President contenting himself with simply referring to the arrangements whereby the archipelago has been ceded to us.

As for Hawaii, he refers to the appointment of the commission and leaves it to Congress to legislate in accordance with the suggestions to be presented by the commissioners.

On the Nicaraguan canal the President does not hesitate to declare himself in favor of the construction of a waterway, for he says that if the labors of the past are to be utilized, the linking of the Pacific and Atlantic oceans becomes a necessity.

Recommendations are made for an increase of the army and for the construction of more warships in accordance with the report of the Secretary of the Navy. An important announcement in this connection is that as soon as Congress provides for an increase of the army and the regulars are obtained the volunteers forces will be at once mustered out.

The Pacific roads are reviewed, and the President states that he is awaiting for the report of the Commission before deciding as regards the Central Pacific. Finances in general are discussed and the tariff comes in for a few commendatory sentences.

Recommendations that the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral be restored make it appear that honors of that description are in store for Dewey as far the first position is concerned and for Sampson as regards the other.

The boycott placed upon our dried fruits is discussed and it is shown what work has been done and is in progress as regards the removal of the inhibition by the continental countries.

Our relations with Great Britain are declared to be "most friendly," and a few references are made to the Canadian situation.

Reviewing the prospects commercially, the President takes the sensible stand that we must take steps tory we have obtained. He shows how Spain subsidized steamships and built to profit by the colonial terriuses it as an illustration of the necessity of our doing something of that description ourselves.

County Clerk Jordan's decision to issue his customary annual statement of the county's financial condition is but another evidence of his desire to serve the public in every way possible while he is in office. The preparation of the report in question means a personal expenditure for him of several hundred dollars, for there is no fund from which the money can be drawn, nor can the Supervisors make provision for it. Mr. Jordan's enterprise in the matter will be appreciated by every tax-payer in the county, for the report is of exceeding interest and value to them.

Justice of the Peace Hard of Alameda has indeed been having a hard time of it. He reported a few weeks ago that his office was a sinecure from the standpoint that he never did any work and consequently never collected any fees, and now the climax has been reached by the sale of his court room fixtures to defray a judgment. Justice without a throne is indeed in a pretty pickle, especially as being blind, she has no opportunity to look around for another one.

The New York World thinks that the President will not be able to get the necessary two-thirds vote in the Senate for the treaty of peace, owing to the expansion policy embraced in it. Oh yes he will—if there are not enough for it already, the public clamor for the proposition will get the necessary votes in line when the right time comes. The matter is not one of Republicanism or Democracy but of Americanism.

WHO ARE THE PEOPLE?

There is a lively controversy going on between Mr. Spreckels of the Call, Mr. De Young of the Chronicle and Mr. Herrin of the Southern Pacific Company. Each of these parties is before the public in a statement, and astonishing as it may appear, the controversy between them relates to the assumption on the part of two of them at least of the right to choose a United State Senator and a demand on the part of the two that the Southern Pacific Company reinforce their choice.

According to the statements of the journalists, they had each received a promise from the attorney of the corporation that they should select the Senator. Their discontent arises out of the alleged failure of the attorney to keep his promise. On the face of this statement it would appear that if the alleged promise made by Mr. Herrin to Mr. Spreckels had been kept that gentleman would cheerfully have joined Mr. Herrin in the choice of a Senator; and likewise if a similar good faith had been exerted toward Mr. De Young, he and Mr. Herrin between them would have chosen a representative in the Senate of the United States from the State of California for six years.

The account given by the journalists of a subsequent interview between themselves and Mr. Herrin is interpreted by them to have been arranged as a trap for the chief counsel of the corporation. The two met and inveigled Mr. Herrin into their presence. They saluted him with the declaration that they two had agreed as to who should be the choice of the Legislature for Senator and asked his co-operation. If at this point Mr. Herrin had consented, according to the stories told by all parties, no dissension would have occurred and no publicity would have resulted.

Mr. Herrin on his part explains that the outcome of that interview was the arrangement of a subsequent interview at which the proposition of Mr. De Young and Mr. Spreckels was to be submitted to the corporation itself. The nature of this proposition should not escape public attention. The parties separated with the distinct understanding that Mr. De Young and Mr. Spreckels had made a choice of Senator and consented to join forces with the Southern Pacific Company in enforcing that choice upon the people of the State. None of the parties to the controversy denies this. It receives modification at the hands of Mr. Herrin, who declares that he was not authorized to act for the Company, but, as its counsel, would submit any proposition which the journalists had to make. The proposition was submitted and the Company answered that in no event would it use its funds to make any one United States Senator; that it had no doubt that a Senator could be selected who would ably represent the people of the State and at the same time not antagonize the interests of the Southern Pacific Company. A subsequent meeting was held for the purpose of receiving and considering this answer. If it had been otherwise, the two gentlemen named would have had no fault to find with anybody but would have been in close alliance with the corporation. If their wishes had been conceded they would have named a man and, joined with the Southern Pacific Company, would have attempted to force his election upon the Legislature.

Concerning the first interview Mr. Herrin states:

"At this point I ventured to inquire of these gentlemen what the public would think of the fact that they and the Southern Pacific Company were selecting a United States Senator for the people of this State."

To this Mr. De Young replied:

"We" (meaning himself and Mr. Spreckels) "represent the people of the State. We publish the two leading Republican papers of the State and we are entitled to a controlling voice in this matter."

The meager account of the interview does not say whether Mr. Spreckels has consented by silence to this interpretation of the right to choose for two millions of people a representative for six years in the Senate of the nation. In the absence of information it may be assumed that Mr. Spreckels took the same view of the matter which appeared to be so consoling and so satisfactory to Mr. De Young.

The counsel of the corporation appeared to be afflicted with some sense of delicacy in the matter. The impropriety of the situation appealed to him and the absurdity of the proposition was presented for the consideration of the august council. The matter did not appear ridiculous to the mind of Mr. De Young. To his conception of his relation with public affairs and his ideas of the methods of self-government the proceeding of the selection of a United States Senator by himself and the Southern Pacific Company was a most natural one. Indeed, the Southern Pacific Company was not included among those with the right to have a controlling voice in the matter, but in Mr. De Young's view the two journalists presented in their personality the combined sovereignty of the two millions of people residing in the State of California. They were publishing the two leading Republican journals of the State, and whoever doubted the right of a leading Republican journal to relieve the people of the trouble of electing their own representatives?

There is a sublimity of assurance and an egotism of arrogance in the position taken by the journalists which is admirable if viewed simply from the standpoint of stupendous assumption. It possesses a breadth of impertinence and a height of self-importance before which the usurpations of absolutism pale into insignificance. The story of the Three Tailors of Tooley street, which for more than a century has done duty as an illustration of the superlative of self-importance, is superseded, and hereafter tradition and proverb should seize upon this new illustration as a most classic substitute.

The thoughtful mind will naturally inquire why these gentlemen, who had the right to select a Senator consulted the Southern Pacific Company. If the right to a controlling voice in the selection of a Senator has been vested in them and the power was still wanting, the right itself was a pitiful impotency. The only explanation which can possibly be offered for appealing to the Southern Pacific Company for assistance is that to the conception of these gentlemen who claimed the right the Southern Pacific Company was the only party possessing the power, and the appeal was made because to their minds of the leading journalists of the would complete the prerogative and reinforce right by might.

All these absurdities would be amusing if they did not possess a more serious aspect. They indicate that to the mind of the leading journalists of the State, at least, our present method of selecting a Senator in Congress does not take into account the will of the people. The Legislature has choice of the Senator, and to the conception of the journalist who combines in his personality political manipulation with the journalistic profession, the Legislature is the instrument, not the source, of the selection. To their conception this instrument of selection was solely in the hands of a great corporation. Their whole scheme and plan contemplated application to the power controlling the instrument of selection, and it was accompanied with the assertion that the controlling instrument, while possessed of the power, was devoid of the right, while the two journalists endowed with the right were minus the power.

The incident contains a lesson and a warning both to the people and to the Legislature. Is it too much to ask that the members of the Legislature who are to have the choice of United States Senator shall rise in rebuke of all these low interpretations upon the methods of self-government. If the members of the Legislature, spurred to resentment by the low estimate placed upon their independence, shall elect a Senator who can ably represent the State in defiance of all external influence, it will honor itself and honor the people of California by demonstrating that free institutions are not a lamentable failure.

Congress is open and President McKinley has the floor. The occasion is one when the whole world wants to know what he has to say.

should be regarded, but rather of being the means of furnishing a lesson of incalculable value to the entire community.

The World's Great
Blood Purifier is
Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which absolutely
Cures every form of
Impure blood, from
The pimple on your
Face to the great
Scrofula sore which
Drains your system.
Thousands of people
Testify that Hood's
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Scrofula, Salt Rheum,
Dyspepsia, Malaria,
Catarrh, Rheumatism,
And That Tired
Feeling. Remember this
And get Hood's
And only Hood's.

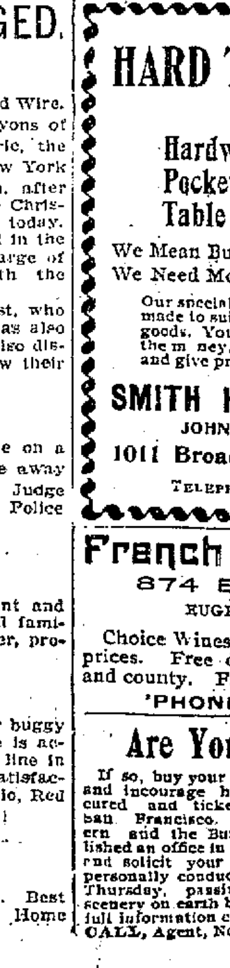
GENTLEMEN'S NIGHT AT THE RELIANCE.

The programme arranged for the gentlemen's night at the Reliance Club Wednesday evening is attracting considerable attention. The bouts scheduled appear to be well selected and the men well matched.

Besides two tryouts there will be two eight-round contests for decisions. Emil Dahl, who beat George Gates at the last exhibition, will go against Frank Schuler, a well known boxer, who put up a game contest with Jimmy Reilly and later with Hugh Dougherty. The other go will be between Jack McMahon and Jimmy Higgins. Higgins is one of Alex Greggain's best pupils and has never been defeated. McMahon is well known in San Francisco, where he has had several interesting battles. This go should be the best contest ever seen in Oakland.

School Teacher Stricken.

Mrs. Jane Klee, teacher at the Durant school and secretary of the Teachers' Benefit Association, was taken dangerously ill last Friday afternoon. Yesterday she was removed to Fabiola Hospital.



YOU CAN'T BE SICK if you keep the blood pure the nerves steady and the bowels healthfully regular with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It will make your muscles strong your head clear, your sleep restful. Try it and see.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

A Noted Physician Will Prove This to Sufferers in Oakland Thursday.

The progress of modern medical science has led to the discovery of successful methods of treatment for most of those maladies once regarded as incurable. Asthma has always been regarded as belonging to this obstinate class baffling the skill of the greatest physicians. Thousands of sufferers know by their own experience that little, if any, relief has been afforded them by the methods heretofore employed. Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann the noted physician has, after a life-long study of Asthma and kindred diseases, discovered a remedy which not only gives instant relief in the severest cases of Asthma, Hay Fever and Bronchitis, but has actually cured thousands whose cases had been pronounced incurable. So complete is his confidence in his remedy, that to overcome the skepticism of the public growing out of the failure of other remedies, Dr. Schiffmann requests this paper to announce that all day Thursday, December 8th, he offers a liberal sample box of "Schiffmann's Asthma Cure" free of charge to all persons applying at Bowman & Company's Drug Store, 951 Broadway. He believes that an actual test will be the most convincing, and in fact the only way to overcome the natural prejudice of thousands of Asthmatics who have heretofore sought relief in vain. Persons living out of town will receive a package free, postpaid, by writing direct to Dr. R. Schiffmann, 315 Rosabel street, St. Paul, Minnesota, before December 15th, as no free samples can be obtained after that date. Send simply your name and address plainly written on a post card.

BERKELEY'S NEXT PRESIDENT MAY BE DR. ANDREWS

There is a strong probability that President Martin Kellogg's successor at the University will be E. Benjamin Andrews, late president of Brown University, and more recently superintendent of Chicago's public schools.

At the time President Kellogg handed in his resignation, the name of Dr. Andrews was one of those most favorably considered by the Board of Regents. But Dr. Andrews had then just begun his work in Chicago, and the Regents were forced to drop him as a possible choice. Now, however, the distinguished Eastern educator is once more footloose, and the committee of the Board of Regents, which meets before the end of this month, is likely to recommend him as the next head of Berkeley's faculty.

Dr. Andrews is 54 years of age and is one of the most successful and famous educators in this country. He is a man of profound scholarship, broad sympathies, fine executive ability and absolute fearlessness—in short, just such a President as the University of California should have. He has held the chair of history and political economy at Brown and Cornell Universities, becoming president of the former seat of learning in 1889. He resigned a few months ago to take charge of the Chicago public school system, but became so disgusted with the ignoble political intrigues of the school board there that he resigned his position. He is the author of "Institutes of General History" and "Institutes of Economics," and a member of the Rhode Island Historical Society, the American Economic Association and the American Historical Association.

CHANGE IN THE RUN OF ALAMEDA CARS.

After tonight and during the time consumed in erecting the new Webster street bridge, the Webster street branch of the Alameda electric road will run only to the city wharf on this side of the harbor. The only way to reach Alameda from this city then will be by the Twelfth street and Park avenue line, the cars of which will run from the Sixteenth street depot in this city through Alameda to the power house on Webster street.

NO WASTE OF WORDS.

Evidence Which is Right to the Point and Reliable.

Judge Frank Ives of District Court of Crookston, Minnesota, says: For some time I have used Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets with seeming great benefit with few exceptions, I have not been so free from indigestion in twenty-five years.

George W. Roosevelt, United States Consul to Brussels, Belgium: Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, safe, pleasant to take, convenient to carry, give keen appetite, perfect digestion.

Mr. W. D. Tomlin, mechanical engineer, Duluth, Minnesota: One box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets has done its work, and I am again gaining flesh and strength.

O. E. Ransom, Hutsonville, Kentucky: I was distressed and annoyed for two years with throwing up food, often two or three times a day; had no certainty of retaining a meal if I ate one. Four boxes of the tablets from my druggist have fully cured me. I find them pleasant to take, convenient to carry.

Rev. G. D. Brown, Mondovi, Wisconsin: The effects of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is simply marvelous; a quite hearty dinner of broiled beefsteak causes no distress since I begun their use.

Over six thousand people in the State of Michigan alone in 1894 were cured of stomach troubles by Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Full sized packages may be found at all druggists at 50 cents, or sent by mail on receipt of price from F. A. Stuart Company, Marshall, Michigan.

Send for little book on stomach diseases, mailed free.

SHIP DAMAGED AND ENGINEER IS DROWNED.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—A cablegram received by the owners of the four masted schooner Wesley M. Oler, bound from New Orleans for Boston with a cargo of molasses, states the schooner has put into Bermuda in a crippled condition and with the loss of her engineer, who was swept overboard. The vessel was considerably damaged and several of her crew received injuries.

The Ora Fino Saloon; best goods. 423 Twelfth street.

PASSING OF A MAN WHO HAD MANY FRIENDS.

Death of Don Luis A. Arguello at Santa Clara.

He Was a Descendant of an Aristocratic Spanish Family.

Don Luis A. Arguello, a well known and highly respected resident of Santa Clara, died at his home in that place early this morning.

The name of Arguello is closely connected with the early history of the State, the grandfather and father of the deceased having occupied the Gubernatorial chair. Don Luis Arguello, Sr., was the last Governor of California under Spanish rule.

Don Luis A. Arguello, Jr., was born at the Presidio reservation, San Francisco, in July, 1830. His mother, Dona Soledad Ortega de Ortega, was a descendant from one of the aristocratic families of Spain, and was the heiress of vast estates. The section of the country where Redwood City, Belmont and Menlo Park now stand was but a portion of her dowry. At her death, which occurred twenty years ago, her sons, the late Jose Ramon Luis, and a daughter, Josefa de Celis of Los Angeles, were heirs to the vast estate.

Don Luis was the last survivor of the family, and now leaves a large inheritance to his children. Don Luis Arguello was married twice. His second wife, whom he married about three years ago, now survives him. She is a daughter of the late Guillermo Castro, and was a widow of Gabriel Peralta, a man famous in Alameda county.

The deceased was a man of great kindliness of heart, whose home was always open with true Castilian hospitality to his friends and to the stranger who knocked at his door. He expended large amounts of money in charity, and took a great interest in public improvements, which he did much to advance.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday morning from the old family residence in Santa Clara.

PERSONAL AND SOCIAL.

J. J. Agard is in Sacramento on business.

Senator-elect E. K. Taylor and Assemblyman-elect J. R. Knowland of Alameda have returned from a recent trip to Sacramento.

Dr. Jacob L. Abrogast is in Nevada City, where he will be the guest of relatives till after the holidays.

H. H. Kirby has gone to Chicago where he will join his wife and daughter.

Miss Mabel Trethaway has been spending a week in Centerville where she was the guest of Miss Evelyn Bunting.

Miss Wales of Newark is visiting in this city and in San Francisco.

Miss Barron of Newark is the guest of friends in this city.

A. L. Todd was recently the guest of Messrs. Waters of Niles.

Miss Alice Gibbons of Berkeley and Miss Dollie Scribner, and Miss Ruth Gathier of this city were the guests of the Misses Jacobus of Niles Thanksgiving.

C. Ewing and family are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Campbell of Maxwell.

Miss Lizzie Ward is the guest of the Misses Mitchell of Livermore.

Mrs. M. L. Watt is registered at the Horton, San Diego.

J. McCormick, a switchman in the Southern Pacific yards at Tracy has come to Fabiola Hospital for treatment on account of illness.

Wane Matthews, who is attending school in this city, spent Thanksgiving with his parents in Tracy.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Cory of Acampo are visiting in this city.

Professor R. C. Brier of Berkeley is the guest of the family of his brother, J. W. Brier of Lodi.

CHRISTIAN SCIENTISTS DISCHARGED.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

LONDON, Dec. 5.—Miss Kate Lyons of the household of Harold Frederic, the late correspondent here of the New York Times, who died on October 19th, after having been under the care of the Christian Scientists, was discharged today. She had previously been arraigned in the Bow Street Police Court on a charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of Mr. Frederic.

Mrs. Mills, the Christian Scientist, who attended Mr. Frederic, and who was also charged with manslaughter, was also discharged. The prosecution withdrew their charges.

On a Vacation

Judge A. A. Moore Jr. has gone on a vacation to Pasadena, and will be away for a week. During his absence Judge Clift will officiate, opening the Police Court session at 9 o'clock A. M.

"The Creamerie"

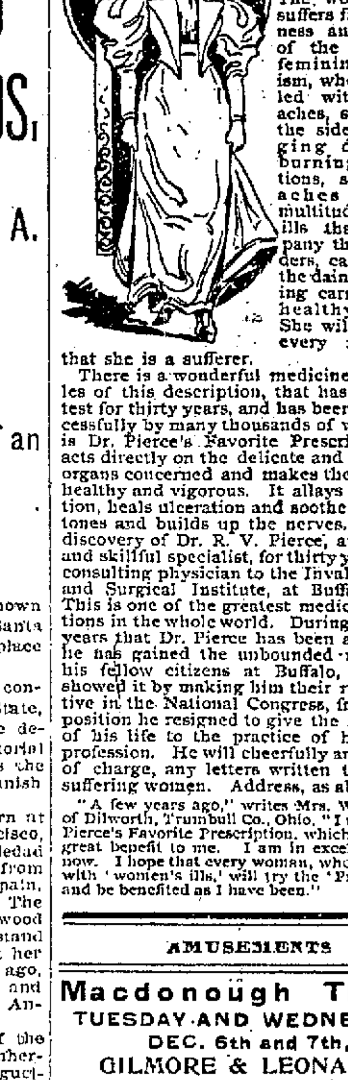
Is a modern first-class restaurant and lunch parlor for business men and families. 469 Ninth street. R. J. Barber, proprietor.

IF IT LOOKS

Like it needs painting, take your buggy to Kellogg, 321 Eighth street. He is acknowledged to be the best in his line in Oakland. His work is always satisfactory and his prices moderate. Hello, Red 2381, will reach him.

Home Restaurant.

Reopens Monday, December 5th. Best meals in the city for the money. Home cooking. 521 Thirteenth street.



One of a healthy woman's principal charms is her vivacity of carriage—the dainty, springy steps with which she walks. The woman who suffers from weakness and disease of the distinctly feminine organism, who is troubled with backaches, stitches in the sides, dragging down or burning sensations, sick headaches and the multitude of other ills that accompany these disorders, cannot have the dainty, bounding carriage of a healthy woman. She will show in every movement that she is a sufferer.

There is a wonderful medicine for troubles of this description, that has stood the test for thirty years, and has been used successfully by many thousands of women. It is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It acts directly on the delicate and important organs concerned and makes them strong, healthy and vigorous. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and soothes pain. It tones and builds up the nerves. It is the discovery of Dr. R. V. Pierce, an eminent and skillful specialist, for thirty years chief consulting physician to the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, at Buffalo, N. Y. This is one of the greatest medical institutions in the whole world. During the thirty years that Dr. Pierce has been at its head he has gained the unbounded respect of his fellow citizens at Buffalo, and they showed it by making him their representative in the National Congress, from which position he resigned to give the remainder of his life to the practice of his chosen profession. He will cheerfully answer, free of charge, any letters written to him by suffering women. Address, as above.

"A few years ago," writes Mrs. W. R. Bates, of Dilworth, Trumbull Co., Ohio, "I took Doctor Pierce's Favorite Prescription, which has been a great benefit to me. I am in excellent health now. I hope that every woman, who is troubled with 'women's ills,' will try the 'Prescription' and be benefited as I have been."

AMUSEMENTS

Macdonough Theater
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
DEC. 6th and 7th,
GILMORE & LEONARD'S
Hogan's Alley Co.
The Talk of New York City.
Made Famous by the N. Y. World.
Prices: 75c, 50c, 25c Seats now on Sale.

Macdonough Theater
TWO NIGHTS THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 8th and 9th
Charles Frohman presents
SECRET SERVICE
— WITH —
William Gillette and a Great Company
Prices, $1.50, $1, 75c, 50c, 25c. Seats now on sale

DEWEY OPERA HOUSE
Harry Jackson, Sole Lessee and Manager
TONIGHT and all this week
GORTON'S FAMOUS
NEW ORLEANS MINSTRELS
In a refreshing program. Genuine Minstrelsy. Modern Artists, Jesters, Music, Dancing, Singing, Acrobats, Specialties, all clever, headed by Hank Goodman, Gorton's Gold Sextette and the Great Crescent City Quartette.
Prices 10c, 20c, 30c. Box Seats, 50c. Matinee 20c. Children 10c. Box Seats, 25c.

ELITE HALL (Dietz Opera House)
Swedish Lutheran Bazaar
Commencing Tuesday, Dec. 6th, at 5 and continuing until Saturday evening, inclusive, Dec. 10.
SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS.
Supper from 5 to 7, 25c.
Program begins at 8 P. M.
Grand march by sixteen couples in Swedish costumes. The 6th, 8th and 10th tableaux at 10 P. M. Calcium lights used.
Season tickets $1.00. Single admission 25 cts.

Racing. Racing.
CALIFORNIA JOCKEY CLUB
CALIFORNIA JOCKEY CLUB
Winter Meeting 1898-9, beginning Monday, Nov. 28, to Saturday, Dec. 10, inclusive.
OAKLAND RACE TRACK
Racing Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
Five or more races each day.
Races start at 2:15 P. M. sharp.
Ferry boats leave San Francisco at 12 M. and 12.30, 1, 1:30, 2:30 and 3 P. M., connecting with trains stopping at the entrance to the track. Buy your ferry tickets to Shell Mound.
Returning—Trains leave the track at 4:15 and 4:45 P. M. and immediately after the last race.
THOMAS H. WILLIAMS JR., President.
R. B. MILROY, Secretary.

The Oakland Mattress Factory
makes, repairs, designs, calls for and delivers.
Fourth, bet. Washington & Bdwy

HARD TIMES SALE
—OF—
Hardware, Granite, Pocket and Table Cutlery.
We Mean Business——
We Need Money———
Our special reductions in prices are made to suit the hard times and sell goods. You need the goods—we need the money. No trouble to show goods and give prices.
SMITH HARDWARE CO.
JOHN G. SMITH, Mgr
1011 Broadway - Oakland
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French Wine House
874 BROADWAY
EUGENE MERCIER
Choice Wines and Liquors at wholesale prices. Free delivery throughout city and county. Family trade solicited.
'PHONE BROWN 732

Are You Going East?
If so, buy your tickets at your home office and incourage home industry. Berths secured and tickets sold as cheap as at San Francisco. The Rio Grande Western and the Burlington route have established an office in Oakland at No. 973 Broadway, and solicit your patronage. Remember our personally conducted Excursions leave every Thursday, passing through the grandest scenery on earth by daylight. For tickets and full information call on or address J. G. McCALL, Agent, No. 973 Broadway.

MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT.

(Continued from page 2.)

trator of the claim of the Italian subject Cerruti against the republic of Colombia, differences arose between the parties to the arbitration in regard to the scope and extension of the award, of which certain articles were contested by Colombia, while Italy claimed their literal fulfillment. The award having been made by the President, the United States as an act of friendly consideration and with the sole view to an impartial composition of matter in dispute, I could not but feel concern at such a miscarriage and, while unable to accept the Colombian theory that I, in my official capacity, possessed, continuing function as arbitrator, with power to interpret or revise the terms of the award, my best efforts were lent to bringing the parties to a harmonious agreement as to the execution of its provisions.

A naval demonstration by Italy resulted in an engagement to pay the liabilities claimed upon their ascertainment, but this apparent disposition of the controversy was followed by a rupture of diplomatic intercourse between Colombia and Italy, which still continues, although fortunately without acute symptoms having supervened. Notwithstanding this, efforts are reported to be continuing for the ascertainment of Colombia's contingent liability on account of Cerruti's debts under the fifth article of the award.

A claim of an American citizen against the Domingan Republic for a bridge over the Ozama river, which has been in diplomatic controversy for several years, has been settled by expert arbitration and an award in favor of the claimant amounting to about $90,000. It, however, remains unpaid, despite urgent demands for its settlement according to the terms of the compact.

AMERICAN EXHIBIT AT THE COMING PARIS EXPOSITION

There is now every prospect that the participation of the United States in the Universal Exposition to be held in Paris in 1900 will be on a scale commensurate with the advanced position held by our products and industries in the World's chief marts.

The preliminary report of Moses P. Handy, who, under the Act approved July 19, 1897, was appointed Special Commissioner, with a view of securing all attainable information necessary to a full and complete understanding by Congress in regard to the participation of this Government in the Paris Exposition, was laid before you by my message of December 6, 1897, and showed the large opportunities to make known our national progress in art, science and manufactures, as well as the urgent need of immediate and adequate provisions to enable due advantage thereof to be taken.

Mr. Handy's death soon afterwards rendered it necessary for another to take up and complete his unfinished work, and on January 11th, last, Mr. Thomas W. Cridler, third Assistant Secretary of State, was designated to fulfil that task. His report was laid before you by my message of June 14, 1898, with the gratifying result of awakening renewed interest in the projected display. By a provision in the Sundry Civil Appropriation Act of July 2, 1898, a sum not to exceed $650,000, was allotted for the organization of a commission to care for the proper preparation and installation of American exhibits, and for the display of suitable exhibits by the several executive departments, particularly by the Department of Agriculture, the Fish Commission and the Smithsonian Institution, in the representation of the Government of the United States. Pursuant to that enactment, I appointed Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, Commissioner-General, with an Assistant Commissioner General and secretary, Mr. Peck at once proceeded to Paris, where his success in enlarging the scope and variety of the United States exhibit has been most gratifying. Notwithstanding the comparatively limited area of the Exposition site—less than one half that of the World's Fair at Chicago—the space assigned to the United States has been increased from the absolute allotment of 157,403 square feet, reported by Mr. Handy, to some 202,000 square feet, with corresponding augmentation of the field for a truly characteristic representation of the various important branches of our country's development. Mr. Peck's report will be laid before you.

In my judgment, its recommendations will call for your early consideration, especially as regards an increase of the appropriation to at least one million dollars in all, so that not only may the assigned space be fully taken up by the best possible exhibit in every class, but the preparation and installation be on so perfect a scale as to rank among the first in that unparalleled competition of artistic and inventive production, and thus counter-balance the disadvantages with which we start, as compared with other countries whose appropriations are on a more generous scale and whose preparations are in a state of much greater forwardness than our own.

Where our artisans have the admitted capacity to excel, where our inventive genius has initiated many of the grandest discoveries of the later days of the century, and where the native resources of our land are as limitless as they are valuable to supply the world's needs, it is our province, as it should be our earnest care, to lead in the march of human progress and not rest content with any secondary place. Moreover, if this be due to ourselves, it is no less due to the great French nation, whose guests we become, and which has in so many ways testified its wishes and hope that our participation shall befit the place the two peoples have won in the field of universal development.

The commercial arrangement made with France on May 28, 1898, under the provisions of Section 3 of the Tariff Act of 1897, went into effect on June 1, following. It has relieved a portion of our export trade from serious embarrassment. Further negotiations are pending under Section 4, of the same Act, with a view to the increase of trade between the two countries to their mutual advantage. Negotiations with other government, in part interrupted by the war with Spain, are in progress under both sections of the Tariff Act. I hope to be able to announce some of the results of these negotiations during the present session of Congress.

Negotiations to the same end with Germany have been set on foot. Meanwhile, no effort has been relaxed to convince the Imperial Government of the thoroughness of our inspection of pork products for exportation and it is trusted that the efficient administration of this measure by the Department of Agriculture will be recognized as a guarantee of the healthfulness of the food staples we send abroad to countries where their use is large and necessary.

I transmitted to the Senate, on February 10th, last, information touching the prohibition against the importation of fresh fruits from this country, which had recently been decreed by Germany on the ground of danger of disseminating the San Jose scale insect. This precautionary measure was justified by Germany on the score of the drastic steps taken in several States of the Union against the spread of the pest, the elaborate reports of the Department to German fruit growing interests should the scale obtain a lodgment in that country. Temporary relief was afforded in the case of large consignments of fruit then on the way, by inspection and admission when found non-infected. Later the prohibition was extended to dried fruits of every kind, but was relaxed so as to apply only to unpeeled fruit and fruit waste. As was to be expected, the alarm reached to other countries, and Switzerland has adopted a similar inhibition. Efforts are in progress to induce the German and Swiss governments to relax the prohibition in favor of dried fruits shown to have been cured under circumstances rendering the existence of animal life impossible.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN ARE STILL VERY FRIENDLY

Our relations with Great Britain have continued on the most friendly footing. Assenting to our request, the protection of Americans and their interests in Spanish jurisdiction was assumed by the diplomatic and consular representatives of Great Britain, who fulfilled their delicate and arduous trust with tact and zeal, eliciting high commendation. I may be allowed to make fitting allusion to the instance of Mr. Ramsden, her majesty's Consul at Santiago de Cuba, whose untimely death after distinguished service and untiring efforts during the siege of that city was sincerely lamented.

In the early part of April last, pursuant to a request ordered at the instance of the Secretary of State to the British Embassador, at this capital, the Canadian Government granted facilities for the passage for United States revenue cutters from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic coast by way of the Canadian canal and the St. Lawrence river. The vessels had reached Lake Ontario and were there awaiting the opening of navigation when war was declared between the United States and Spain. Her Majesty's Government thereupon, by communication of the latter part of April, stated that the permission granted before the outbreak of hostilities would not be withdrawn, provided the United States Government gave assurance that the vessel in question would proceed direct to a United States port without engaging in any hostile operation. This Government promptly agreed to the stipulated condition, it being understood that the vessel would not be prohibited from resenting any hostile attack.

It will give me special satisfaction if I shall be authorized to communicate to you a favorable conclusion of the pending negotiations with Great Britain in respect to the Dominion of Canada. It is the earnest wish of this Government to remove all sources of discord and irritation in relations with the neighboring Dominion. The trade between the two countries is constantly increasing, and it is important to both countries that all reasonable facilities should be granted for its development.

The Government of Greece strongly urges the onerousness of the duty here imposed upon the currants of that country, amounting to 100 per cent or more of their market value. This fruit is stated to be exclusively a Greek product not coming into competition with any domestic product. The question of reciprocal commercial relations with Greece, including the restoration of currants to the free list, is under consideration.

The long standing claim of Berand Campbell for damages for injuries sustained from a violent assault committed against him by military authorities in the island of Hayti has been settled by the agreement of that republic to pay him $10,000 in American gold. Of this sum $5,000 has already been paid. It is hoped that other pending claims of American citizens against that republic may be amicably adjusted.

THE ANNEXATION OF HAWAII AND WORK OF THE COMMISSION.

Pending the consideration by the Senate of the treaty signed June 16, 1897, by the plenipotentiaries of the United States and of the Republic of Hawaii, providing for the annexation of the island, a joint resolution to accomplish the same purpose by accepting the offered cession and incorporating the ceded territory into the Union, was adopted by the Congress and approved July 7, 1898. I thereupon directed the United States steamer Philadelphia to convey Rear Admiral Miller to Honolulu, and entrusted to his hands this important legislative act to be delivered to the President of the Republic of Hawaii, with whom the Admiral and the United States Minister were authorized to make appropriate arrangements for transferring the sovereignty of the islands to the United States. This was simply but impressively accomplished on the 12th day of August last, by the delivery of a certified copy of the resolution to President Dole, who thereupon yielded up to the representative of the Government of the United States the sovereignty and public property of the Hawaiian islands.

Pursuant to the terms of the joint resolution, and in exercise of authority thereby conferred upon me, I directed that the civil, judicial and military powers theretofore exercised by the officers of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii should continue to be exercised by those officers until Congress shall provide a government for the incorporated territory, subject to my power to remove such officers and to fill vacancies. The President, officers and troops of the republic thereupon took the oath of allegiance to the United States, thus providing for the uninterrupted continuance of all the administrative and municipal functions of the annexed territory until Congress shall otherwise enact.

Following the further provision of the joint resolution I appointed the Honorables Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, John T. Morgan of Alabama, Robert R. Hitt of Illinois, Sanford B. Dole of Hawaii and Walter F. Grier of Hawaii as commissioners to confer and recommend to Congress such legislation concerning the Hawaiian islands as they should deem necessary or proper. The commissioners having fulfilled the mission confided to them, their report will be laid before you at an early day. It is believed that their recommendations will have the earnest consideration due to the magnitude of the responsibility resting upon you to give such shape to the relationship of those mid-Pacific lands to our home union as will benefit both in the highest degree, realizing the aspirations of the community that has cast its lot with us and elected to share our political heritage, while, at the same time, justifying the foresight of those who for three-quarters of a century have looked to the assimilation of Hawaii as a natural and inevitable consummation, in harmony with our needs and in fulfillment of our cherished traditions.

The questions heretofore pending between Hawaii and Japan, growing out of the alleged mistreatment of Japanese treaty immigrants, were, I am pleased to say, adjusted before the act of transfer by the payment of a reasonable indemnity to the Government of Japan.

Under the provisions of the joint resolution, the existing customs relations of the Hawaiian islands with the United States and with other countries remain unchanged until legislation shall otherwise provide. The Consuls of Hawaii, here and in foreign countries, continue to fulfill their commercial agencies, while the United States Consulate at Honolulu is maintained for all proper services pertaining to trade and the revenue. It would be desirable that all foreign Consuls in the Hawaiian islands should receive new exequaturs from this Government.

The attention of Congress is called to the fact that our Consular officers having ceased to exist in Hawaii, and being about to cease in other countries coming under the sovereignty of the United States, the provisions for the relief and transportation of destitute American seamen in these countries under our Consular regulations will in consequence terminate. It is proper, therefore, that new legislation should be enacted upon this subject, in order to meet the changed conditions.

The interpretation of certain provisions of the extradition convention of December 11, 1861, has been at various times the occasion of controversy with the Government of Mexico.

TROUBLE WITH MEXICO OVER EXTRADITION OF A PRISONER.

An acute difference arose in the case of the Mexican demand for the delivery of Jesus Guerrera, who, having led a marauding expedition near the border with the proclaimed purpose of initiating insurrection against President Diaz, escaped into the United States. Extradition was refused on the ground that the alleged offense was political in its character and therefore came within the treaty proviso of non-surrender. The Mexican contention was that the exception only related to purely political offenses, and that as Guerrera's acts were admixed with the common crime of murder, arson, kidnapping and robbery, the option of non-delivery became void, a position which this Government was unable to admit, in view of the received international doctrine and practice in the matter. The Mexican government, in view of this, gave notice on January 24, 1898, of the termination of the convention, to take effect twelve months from that date, at the same time inviting the conclusion of a convention, towards which negotiations are on foot. Toward this relation I may refer to the necessity of some amendment of our existing extradition statute. It is a common stipulation of such treaties that neither party shall be bound to give up its own citizens, with the added proviso, in one of our treaties, that with Japan, that it may surrender if it see fit. It is held in this country, by an almost uniform course of decisions, that where a treaty negatives the obligation to surrender the President is not invested with legal authority to act.

The confirment of such authority would be in the line of that sound morality which shrinks from affording secure asylum to the author of a heinous crime. Again, statutory provision might be well made for what is styled extradition by way of transit, whereby a fugitive surrendered by one foreign government to another may be conveyed across the territory of the United States to the jurisdiction of the demanding State. A recommendation in this behalf, made in the President's message of 1886, was not acted upon. The matter is presented for your consideration.

The problem of the Mexican free zone has been often discussed with regard to its inconvenience as a provocative of smuggling into the United States along an extensive line and thinly-guarded land border. The effort made by the joint resolution of March 1, 1895, to remedy the abuse charged by suspending the privilege of free transportation in bond across the territory of the United States to Mexico failed of good result, as is stated in report No. 702 of the House of Representatives submitted in the last session, March 11, 1898. As the question is one to be conveniently met by wise concurrent legislation of the two countries looking to the protection of the revenues by harmonious measures operating equally on either side of the boundary, rather than by conventional arrangements, I suggest that Congress consider the advisability of authorizing and inviting a conference of representatives of the Treasury Departments of the United States and Mexico to consider the subject in all its complex bearings and make report, with pertinent recommendations to the respective governments for the information and the consideration of their Congresses.

The Mexican water boundary commission has adjusted all matters submitted to it to the satisfaction of both governments, save in three important cases—that of Chamizal at El Paso, Texas, where the two commissioners failed to agree, and wherein, for this case only, this Government has proposed to Mexico the addition of a third member; the proposed elimination of what are known as "bancos," small isolated islands formed by the cutting off of bends in the Rio Grande, from the operation of the treaties of 1884 and 1889, recommended by the commissioners and approved by this Government, but still under consideration by Mexico; and the subject of the "equitable distribution of the waters of the Rio Grande," for which the commissioners recommended an international dam and reservoir, are approved by Mexico but still under consideration by this Government. Pending these questions it is necessary to extend the life of the commission, which expires December 25th next.

The coronation of the young Queen of the Netherlands was made the occasion of fitting congratulations.

OUR RELATIONS WITH PERU AND OUR INDEMNITY CLAIM.

The claim of Victor H. McCord against Peru, which for a number of years has been pressed by this Government and has, on several occasions, attracted the attention of Congress, has been satisfactorily adjusted. A protocol was signed May 17th, 1898, whereby the fact of liability being admitted, the question of the amount to be awarded was submitted to the Chief Justice of Canada as sole arbitrator. His award sets the indemnity due the claimant at $10,000.

The Government of Peru has given the prescribed notification of its intention to abrogate the treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation concluded with this country August 31, 1887. As that treaty contains many important provisions necessary to the maintenance of commerce and good relations which could with difficulty be replaced by the nomination of renewed provision within the brief twelve months intervening before the treaty terminates, I have invited suggestions by Peru as to the particular provision it is desired to annul, in the hope of reaching an arrangement whereby the remaining articles may be provisionally saved.

HIS MAJESTY THE CZAR AND OUR FOREIGN RELATIONS

His Majesty, the Czar, having announced his purpose to raise the Imperial Russian mission at this capital to the rank of an Embassy, I responded, under the authority conferred by the act of March 3, 1893, by commissioning and accrediting the actual representative at St. Petersburg in the capacity of Embassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary. The Russian Embassador to his country has since presented his credentials.

The proposal of the Czar for a general reduction of the vast military establishments that weigh so heavily upon many peoples in time of peace was communicated to this Government with an earnest invitation to be represented in the conference which it is contemplated to assemble with a view to discussing the means of accomplishing so desirable a result. His majesty was at once informed of the cordial sympathy of this Government with the principle involved in his exalted proposal and of the readiness of the United States to take part in the conference. The active military force of the United States, as measured by our population, territorial area and taxable wealth, is, and under any conceivable prospective conditions must continue to be, in time of peace, so conspicuously less than that of the armed powers to whom the Czar's appeal is especially addressed, that the question can have for us no practical importance save as marking an auspicious step toward the betterment of the condition of the modern peoples and the cultivation of peace and good will among them; but in this view it behooves us as a nation to lend countenance and aid to the beneficent project.

The claims of owners of American sealing vessels for seizure by Russian cruisers in Behring Sea are being pressed for settlement. The equities of the case justify the expectation that the measure of reparation will eventually be accorded in harmony with precedent and in the light of the proven facts.

The recommendation made in my special message of April 27th last is renewed, that appropriation be made to reimburse the master and owners of the Russian bark Hans for wrongful arrest of the master and detention of the vessel in February, 1896, by officers of the United States District Court for the southern district of Mississippi. The papers accompanying my message make out a most meritorious claim and justify the urgency with which it has been presented by the Government of Russia.

Malietoa Paupopa, King of Siam, died on August 22d last. According to Article 1 of the General Act of Berlin, "his successor shall be duly elected according to the laws and customs of Samoa." Arrangements having been agreed upon between the signatories of the General Act for the return of Mataafa and the other exiled Samoan chiefs, they were brought from Jaluit by a German war vessel and landed at Apia on September 18th last.

Whether the death of Malietoa and the return of his old-time rival, Mataafa will add to the undesirable complications which the execution of the tripartite general act has heretofore developed remains to be seen. The efforts of this Government will, as heretofore, be addressed towards a harmonious and exact fulfillment of the terms of the international engagement to which the United States became a party in 1889.

MRS. CHEEK OF OAKLAND SETTLES WITH SIAM.

The Cheek claim against Siam, after some five years of controversy, has been adjusted by arbitration, under an agreement signed July 8, 1897, an award of 706,721 ticals (about $187,937) with the release of the Cheek estate from mortgage claims, having been rendered March 21, 1898, in favor of the claimant by the arbitrator, Sir Nicholas John Haanan, British Chief Justice of China and Japan.

An envoy from Siam has been accredited to this Government and has presented his credentials.

Immediately upon the outbreak of the war with Spain the Swiss government, fulfilling the high mission it has deserved, they assumed as the patron of the International Red Cross, proposed to the United States and Spain that they should severally recognize and carry into execution as a modus vivandi, during the continuance of hostilities, the additional articles proposed by the international conference at Geneva, October 26, 1868, extending the effects of the existing Red Cross convention of 1864 to the conduct of naval war. Following the example set by France and Germany in 1870 in adopting such a modus vivendi, and in view of the accession of the United States to those additional articles in 1882, although the exchange of ratification thereof still remained uneffected, the Swiss proposal was promptly and cordially accepted by us and simultaneously by Spain.

This Government feels a keen satisfaction in having thus been enabled to testify its adherence to the broadest principle of humanity, even amidst the clash of war, and it is to be hoped that the extension of the Red Cross compact to hostilities by sea as well as on land may soon become an accomplished fact through the general promulgations of additional naval Red Cross articles by the maritime powers now parties to the convention of 1864.

The important question of the claim of Switzerland to the perpetual cantonal allegiance of American citizens of Swiss origin has not made hopeful progress toward a solution, and controversies in this regard still continue.

OUR CLAIMS AGAINST TURKEY WILL NOW BE PROSECUTED.

The newly accredited envoy of the United States to the Ottoman Porte carries instructions looking to the disposal of matters in controversy with Turkey for a number of years. He is especially charged to press for a just settlement of our claims for indemnity by reason of the destruction of property of American missionaries resident in that country during the Armenian troubles of 1895, as well as for the recognition of older claims of equal justness. He is also instructed to seek an adjustment of the dispute growing out of the refusal of Turkey to recognize the acquired citizenship of Ottoman-born citizens naturalized in the United States since 1869, without prior imperial consent, and in the same general relation he is directed to endeavor to bring about a solution of the question which has more or less acutely existed since 1869, concerning the jurisdiction and rights of the United States in matters of criminal procedure and punishment under article IV of the treaty of 1830. This latter difficulty grows out of a verbal difference, claimed by Turkey to be essential, between the original Turkish text and the promulgated translation. After more than two years from the appointment of a Consul of this country to Erzeroum he has received his exequatur.

VENEZUELA TROUBLE MAY BE SETTLED DURING THIS MONTH

The arbitral tribunal appointed under the treaty of February, 1898, between Great Britain and Venezuela to determine the boundary between the latter and the colony of British Guinea, is to convene at Paris during the present month. It is a source of much gratification to this Government to see the friendly resort of arbitration applied to the settlement of this controversy, not alone because of the earnest part we have had in bringing about the result, but also because the two members named on behalf of Venezuela, Mr. Chief Justice Fuller and Mr. Justice Brewer, chosen from our highest court, appropriately testify the continuing interest we feel in the definite adjustment of the question according to the strictest rules of justice. The British members, Lord Herschel and Sir Richard Collins, are jurists of no less exalted reputation, while the fifth member and president of the tribunal, M. F. De Martens, has earned a world-wide reputation as an authority on international law.

The claim of Felipe Scandella against Venezuela for arbitrary expulsion and injury to his business, has been adjusted by the revocation of the order of expulsion and by the payment of the sum of $16,000.

I have the satisfaction of being able to state that the Bureau of American Republics created in 1890, as the organ for promoting commercial intercourse and fraternal relations among the countries of the western hemisphere, has become a more efficient instrument of the wise purpose of its founders and is receiving the cordial support of the contributing members of the international union which are actually represented in its board of management. A commercial directory in two volumes, containing a mass of statistical matter, descriptive of the industrial and commercial interests of the various countries, has been printed in English, Spanish, Portuguese and German and a monthly bulletin published in these four languages and distributed in the Latin-American countries as well as in the United States, has proved to be a valuable medium for disseminating information and furthering the varied interests of the international union.

WANT TO REDUCE DAMAGE SUSTAINED IN TIME OF WAR.

During the past year the important work of collecting information of practical benefit to American industries and trade through the agency of diplomatic and consular officers has been steadily advanced, and in order to lay such data before the public with the least delay, the practice was begun in January, 1898, of issuing the commercial reports from day to day as they are received by the Department of State. It is believed that for promptitude, as well as fullness of information, the service thus supplied to our merchants and manufacturers will be found to show sensible improvement and to merit the liberal support of Congress.

The experiences of the last year bring forcibly home to us a sense of the burdens and the waste of war. We desire, in common with most civilized nations, to reduce to the lowest possible point the damage sustained in time of war by peaceable trade and commerce. It is true we may suffer in such cases less than other communities, but all nations are damaged more or less by the state of uneasiness and apprehension into which an outbreak of hostilities throws the entire commercial world. It should be our object, therefore, to minimize, so far as practicable, this inevitable loss and disturbance. This purpose can probably be best accomplished by an international agreement to regard all private property at sea exempt from capture or destruction by the forces of belligerent powers. The United States Government has for many years advocated this humane and beneficent principle and is now in position to recommend it to other powers without the imputation of selfish motives. I therefore suggest for your consideration that the Executive be authorized to correspond with the Governments of the principal maritime powers, with a view of incorporating into the permanent law of civilized nations the principle of the exemption of all private property at sea, not contraband of war, from capture or destruction by belligerent powers.

The Secretary of the Treasury reports that the receipts of the Government from all sources during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1898, including $84,751,223 received from sale of Pacific railroads, amounted to $405,321,335, and its expenditures to $443,368,582. There was obtained from customs $149,575,062, and from internal revenue $170,900,959. Our dutiable imports amounted to $324,735,479, a decrease of $58,156,699 over the preceding year, and importations free of duty amounted to $291,414,175, a decrease from the preceding year of $96,524,068. Internal revenue receipts exceeded those of the preceding year by $24,212,068.

The total tax collected on distilled spirits was $92,549,969, on manufactured tobacco $36,230,522, and on fermented liquors $39,515,421. We exported merchandise during the year amounting to $1,231,482,230, an increase of $180,488,774 from the preceding year.

It is estimated upon the basis of present revenue laws that the receipts of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1899, will be $577,574,607, and its expenditures $689,874,647, resulting in a deficiency of $112,000,000.

On the 1st of December, 1898, there was held in the Treasury gold coin amounting to $138,441,547, gold bullion amounting to $138,502,545, silver bullion amounting to $93,359,250 and other forms of money amounting to $451,063,981.

On the same date the amount of money of all kinds in circulation or not included in Treasury holdings was $1,336,579,504, an increase for the year of $165,704,966.

Estimating our population at 75,104,000 at the time mentioned, the per capita circulation was $25.09.

On the same date there was in the Treasury gold bullion amounting to $138,502,545.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES CURRENCY MATTER AND MAKES SUGGESTIONS.

The provision made for strengthening the resources of the Treasury in connection with the war has given increased confidence in the purpose and power of the Government to maintain the present standard and has established more firmly than ever the national credit at home and abroad. A marked evidence of this is found in the inflow of gold to the Treasury. Its net gold holdings on November 1, 1898, were $239,885,160, as compared with $153,573,147 on November 1, 1897, and an increase of net cash of $207,756,100, November 1, 1897, to $309,238,275, November 1, 1898. The present ratio of net Treasury gold outstanding, giving liabilities including United States Treasury note of 1890, silver certificates, currency certificates, standard silver dollars and fractional silver coin, November 1, 1898, was 25.3 per cent, as compared with 16.90 per cent November 1, 1897.

I renew so much of my recommendation of December, 1897, as follows:

"That when any of the United States notes are presented for redemption and are redeemed in gold, such notes shall be kept and set apart and only paid out in exchange for gold. This is an obvious duty. If the holder of a United States note prefers gold and gets it from the Government, he should not receive back from the United States a note without paying gold for it in exchange. The reason for this is made all the more apparent when the Government issues an interest bearing debt to provide gold for the redemption of United States notes, a non-interest bearing debt. Surely it should not pay them out again except on demand and for gold. If they are put out in any other way they may return again, to be followed by another bond issue to redeem them, another interest bearing debt to redeem a non-interest bearing debt."

This recommendation is made in the belief that such provision of law would insure to a greater degree the safety of the present standard and better protect our currency from the dangers to which it is subjected from a disturbance in the general business conditions of the country. In my judgment, the present condition of the Treasury justifies the immediate enactment of the legislation recommended one year ago, under which a portion of the gold holdings should be placed in a trust fund from which greenbacks should be redeemed upon presentation, but when once redeemed should not thereafter be paid out except for gold.

It is not to be inferred that other legislation relating to our currency is not required. On the contrary, there is an obvious demand for it.

The importance of adequate provision which will insure to our future a money standard related as our money standard now and to that of our commercial rivals is generally recognized.

The companion proposition that our domestic paper currency shall be kept safe and yet be so related to the needs of our industries and internal commerce as to be adequate and responsive to such needs is a proposition scarcely less important. The subject, in all its parts, is commended to the wise consideration of the Congress.

STEAMSHIP LINES TO BE ENCOURAGED BY THE GOVERNMENT

The annexation of Hawaii and the changed relations of the United States to Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines, resulting from the war, compel the prompt adoption of a maritime policy by frequent steamship communication, encouraged by the United States under the American flag, with the newly acquired islands. Spain furnished to its colonies, at an annual cost of about two million dollars, steamship lines communicating with a portion of the world's markets, as well as with trade centers of the home government. The United States will not undertake to do less. It is our duty to furnish the people of Hawaii with facilities under national control for their export and import trade. It will be conceded that the present situation calls for legislation which shall be prompt, durable and liberal.

The part which American merchant vessels and their seamen performed in the war with Spain demonstrates that this service, furnishing both pickets and the second line of defense, is a national necessity and should be encouraged in every constitutional way.

Details and methods for the accomplishment of this purpose are discussed in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which the attention of Congress is respectfully invited.

In my last annual message I recommended that the Congress authorize the appointment of a committee for the purpose of making systematic investigations with reference to the cause and prevention of yellow fever. This matter has acquired an increased importance as a result of the military occupation of the island of Cuba and the commercial intercourse between this island and the United States which we have every reason to expect. The sanitary problems connected with our relations with the island of Cuba and the acquisition of Porto Rico are no less important than those relating to finance, commerce and administration. It is my earnest wish that these problems may be considered by competent experts and that everything may be done which the most recent advances in sanitary science can offer for the protection of health of our soldiers in those islands and of our citizens who are exposed to the dangers of infection from the importation of yellow fever. I therefore renew my recommendation, that the authority of Congress may be given and a suitable appropriation made to provide for a committee of experts to be appointed for the purpose indicated.

Under the act of Congress approved April 26, 1898, authorizing the President, in his discretion, upon a declaration of war by Congress or a declaration by Congress that war exists, I directed the increase of the regular army to the maximum of 62,000, authorized in said act.

RECOMMENDS THAT THE REGULAR ARMY SHALL BE INCREASED

There are now in the regular army 57,462 officers and men. In said act it was provided "that at the end of any war in which the United States may become involved the army shall be reduced to a peace basis by the transfer in the same arm of the service or absorption by promotion or honorable discharge, under such regulations as the Secretary of War may establish, of supernumerary commanding officers and the honorable discharge or transfer of supernumerary enlisted men, and nothing contained in this act shall be construed as authorizing the permanent increase of the command or enlisted force of the regular army beyond that now provided by law in force prior to the passage of this act except as to the increase of twenty-five majors provided for in section 1 thereof.

The importance of legislation for the permanent increase of the army is therefore manifest and the recommendation of the Secretary of War for that purpose has my unqualified approval. There can be no question that at this time and probably for some time in the future 100,000 men will be none too many to meet the necessities of the situation. At all events, whether that number shall be required permanently or not, the power should be given to the President to enlist that force if, in his discretion, it should be necessary and the further discretion should be given him to recruit within the above limit from the inhabitants of the islands, with the government of which we are charged.

It is my purpose to muster out the entire volunteer army as soon as the Congress shall provide for the increase of the regular establishment. This will be only an act of justice and will be much appreciated by the brave men who left their homes and employments to help the country in its emergency.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE SALE OF THE RAILROADS.

In my last annual message I stated: "The Union Pacific railroad, main line, was sold under the decree of the United States court for the District of Nebraska, the first and second of November of this year." The amount due the Government consisted of the principal of the subsidy bonds, $27,236,512, and the accrued interest thereon, $31,211,511.07, making the total indebtedness $58,448,223.75. The bid at the sale covered the first mortgage lien and the entire mortgage claim of the Government, principal and interest.

This left the Kansas Pacific case unconcluded. By a decree of the court in that case an upset price for the property was fixed at a sum which would yield to the Government only $2,500,000 upon its lien. The sale at the instance of the Government was postponed first to December 15, 1897, and later, upon the application of the United States, was postponed to February 16, 1898.

Having satisfied myself that the interests of the Government required that an effort should be made to obtain a larger sum, I directed the Secretary of the Treasury, under the act passed March 3, 1887, to pay out of the Treasury to the persons entitled to receive the same the amounts due upon all prior mortgages upon the middle and eastern divisions of said railroad, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. Whereupon, the Attorney-General prepared a petition to be presented to the court offering to redeem said prior liens in such manner as the court might direct, and praying that thereupon the United States might be held to be subrogated to all rights of said prior lien holders, and that a receiver might be appointed to take possession of the mortgaged premises and maintain and operate the same until the court or Congress otherwise directed. Thereupon, the reorganization committee agreed that if said petition was withdrawn and the sale allowed to proceed on February 16th, they would bid a sum at the sale which would realize to the Government the entire principal of its debt, $6,303,000. Believing that no better price could be obtained and appreciating the difficulties under which this Government would labor if it should become the purchaser of the road at a sale, in the absence of any authority by Congress to take charge of and operate the road, I directed that upon the guaranty of a minimum bid which should give the Government the principal of its debt, the sale should proceed. By this transaction the Government secured an advance of $3,303,000 over and above the sum which the court had fixed as the upset price and which the reorganization committee had declared was the maximum which they would pay for the property. It is gratifying to know that the result of this proceeding against the Union Pacific system and the Kansas Pacific line is that the Government has received on account of its subsidy claim the sum of $64,751,223.75, an increase of $18,997,163.75 over the sum which the reorganization committee originally agreed to bid for the joint property, the Government receiving its whole claim, principal and interest, in Union Pacific, and the principal of its debt on the Kansas Pacific railroad.

CENTRAL PACIFIC AND ITS DEBT TO THE GOVERNMENT.

Steps had been taken to foreclose the Government's lien upon the Central Pacific Railroad Company, but before action was commenced Congress passed an act, approved July 7, 1898, creating a commission consisting of the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Interior and their successors in office, with full power to settle the indebtedness to the Government growing out of the issue of bonds in aid of construction of the Central Pacific and Western Pacific bond-aided railroads, subject to the approval of the President, no report has yet been made to me by the committee thus created. Whatever action is had looking to a settlement of the indebtedness in accordance with the act

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referred to will be duly submitted to Congress.

I deem it my duty to call to the attention of Congress the condition of the present building occupied by the Department of Justice. The business of that department has increased greatly since it was established in its present quarters. The building now occupied by it is neither large enough nor of suitable arrangement for the proper accommodation of the business of the department. The supervising architect has pronounced it unsafe and unsuited for the use to which it is put. The Attorney General in his reports states that the library of the department is on the fourth floor and that all the space allotted to it is so crowded with books as to dangerously overload the structure. The first floor is occupied by the Court of Claims. The building is of an old and dilapidated appearance, unsuited to the dignity which should attach to this important department.

A proper regard for the safety, comfort and convenience of the officers and employees would justify the expenditure of a liberal sum of money in the erection of a new building of commodious proportions and handsome appearance upon the very advantageous site already secured for that purpose, including the ground occupied by the present structure and vacant ground adjoining to that, comprising in all a frontage of 201 feet on Pennsylvania avenue and a depth of 136 feet. In this conclusion it may be wise to refer to the inadequate accommodations provided for the Supreme Court in the Capitol, and suggest the wisdom of making provision for the erection of a separate building for the court and its offices and library upon available ground near the Capitol.

SPLENDID SHOWING BY THE GOVERNMENT IN POSTAL DEPARTMENT

The postal service of the country advances with extraordinary growth. Within twenty years both the revenues and the expenditures of the Postoffice Department have multiplied threefold. In the last ten years they have nearly doubled. Our postal business grows much more rapidly than our population. It now involves an expenditure of $100,000,000 a year, numbers 73,000 postoffices, and enrolls 200,000 employees. This remarkable extension of a service which is an accurate index of the public conditions presents gratifying evidence of the advancement of education, of the increase of communication and business activity, and of the improvement of mail facilities, leading to their constantly augmenting use.

The war with Spain laid new and exceptional labors on the Postoffice Department. The mustering of the military and naval forces of the United States required special mail arrangements for every camp and every campaign. The communication between home and camp was naturally eager and expectant. In some of the larger places of rendezvous as many as 50,000 letters a day required handling. This necessity was met by the prompt detail of experienced men from the established forces, and by directing all the instrumentalities of the railway mail and postoffice service so far as necessary to this new need. Congress passed an act empowering the Postmaster General to establish an office or branch at every military camp or station and under this authority the postal machinery was speedily put into effective operation.

Under the same authority, when our forces moved upon Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines they were attended and followed by the postal service. Though the act of Congress authorized the appointment of postmasters where necessary, it was early determined that the public interests would be best subserved not by new designations, but by the detail of experienced men familiar with every branch of the service, and this policy was steadily followed. When the territory which was the theater of conflict came into our possession, it became necessary to re-establish mail facilities for the resident population as well as to provide them for our forces of occupation, and the former requirement was met through the extension and application of the latter obligation. I gave the requisite authority, and the same general principle was applied to this as to other branches of civil administration under military occupation. The details are more particularly given in the report of the Postmaster General, and while the work is only just begun, it is pleasing to be able to say that the service in the territory which has come under our control is already materially improved.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO INCREASE OUR WAR VESSELS.

The following recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy relative to increase of the navy have my earnest approval:

1. Three sea-going sheathed and coppered battleships of about 13,500 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $3,600,000 each.

2. Three sheathed and coppered armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons trial displacement, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful ordnance for vessels of their class, and to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $4,000,000 each.

3. Three sheathed and coppered protected cruisers of about six thousand tons trial displacement, to have the highest practicable speed and great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suitable for vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armor and armament, $2,150,000 each.

4. Six sheathed and coppered cruisers of about 2,500 tons displacement, to have the highest speed compatible with good cruising qualities, great radius of action, and to carry the most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their class. Estimated cost, exclusive of armament, $1,141,500 each.

I join with the Secretary of the Navy in recommending that the grades of Admiral and Vice-Admiral be temporarily revived, to be filled by officers who have specially distinguished themselves in the war with Spain.

I earnestly urge upon Congress the importance of early legislation providing for the taking of the twelfth census. This is necessary, in view of the large amount of work which must be performed in the preparation of the schedules preparatory to the enumeration of the population.

PENSION ROLLS AND THE PUBLIC LANDS DISCUSSED.

There were on the pension rolls June 30, 1898, 993,714 names, an increase of nearly 18,000 over the number on the roll on the same day of the preceding year. The amount appropriated by the act of December 22, 1896, for the payment of the pensions for the fiscal year 1898 was $140,000,000. Eight million, seventy thousand eight hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-six cents was appropriated by the act of March 31, 1898, to cover deficiencies in army pensions and repayments in the sum of $12,020.33, making a total of $148,082,892.79 available for the payment of pensions during the fiscal year 1898. The amount disbursed from that sum was $144,651,879.80, leaving a balance of $3,431,012.99 unexpended on the 30th of June, 1898, which was covered into the treasury. There were 389 names added to the rolls during the year by special acts passed at the second session of the Fifty-fifth Congress, making a total of 6,486 pensioners by Congressional enactments since 1861.

The total receipts of the Patent Office during the past year were $1,253,948.44. The expenditures were $1,081,633.79, leaving a surplus of $172,314.65.

The public lands disposed of by the Government during the year reached 8,453,896.92 acres, an increase of 614,780.26 acres over the previous year. The total receipts from public lands during the fiscal year amounted to $2,277,995.18, an increase of $190,063.90 over the preceding year. The lands embraced in the eleven forest reservations which were suspended by the act of June 4, 1897, again became subject to the operations of the proclamations of February 22, 1897, creating them, which added an estimated amount of 19,951,360 acres to the area embraced in the reserves previously created. In addition thereto two new reserves were created during the year—the Pine Mountain and Zaca Lak reservation in California, embracing 1,644,594 acres, and the Prescott reservation in Arizona, embracing 10,240 acres, while the Pecos river in New Mexico has been changed and enlarged to include 120,000 additional acres.

At the close of the year thirty forestry reservations, not including those of the Afognac forest and the fish culture reserve in Alaska, had been created by executive proclamation under section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, embracing an estimated area of 4,719,454 acres.

The Department of the Interior has inaugurated a forest system made possible by the act of July, 1898, for a graded force of officers in control of the reserves. This system has only been in full operation since August, but good results have already been secured in many sections. The reports received indicate that the system of the patrol has not only prevented destructive fires from gaining headway, but has diminished the number of fires.

The special attention of the Congress is called to that part of the report of the Secretary of the Interior in relation to the five civilized tribes. It is noteworthy that the general condition of the Indians shows marked progress. But one outbreak of a serious character occurred during the year, and that among the Chippewa Indians of Minnesota, which, happily, has been suppressed.

While it has not yet been practicable to enforce all the provisions of the act of June 28, 1898, "for the protection of the people of the Indian Territory and for other purposes," it is having a salutory effect upon the nations composing the five tribes. The Dawes commission reports that the most gratifying results and greater advance toward the attainment of the objects of the Government have been secured in the past year than in any previous year. I cannot too strongly indorse the recommendation of the commission and the Secretary of the Interior of the necessity for providing for the education of the 30,000 white children resident in the Indian Territory.

WORK DONE IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has been active in the past year. Explorers have been sent to many of the countries of the eastern and western hemispheres for seeds and plants that may be useful to the United States, and with the further view of opening up markets for our surplus products. The forestry division of the department is giving special attention to the treeless regions of our country and is introducing species especially adapted to semi-arid regions. Forest fires, which seriously interfere with production, especially in irrigated regions, are being studied, that the losses from this cause may be avoided. The department is inquiring into the use and abuse of water in many States of the West and collecting information regarding the laws of States, the decisions of the courts and the customs of the people in this regard, so that uniformity may be secured. Experiment stations are becoming more effective every year. The annual appropriation of $720,000 by Congress is supplemented by $400,000 from the States. Nation wide experiments have been made to ascertain the suitableness as to soil and climate and States for growing sugar beets. The number of sugar factories has been doubled in the last two years, and the ability of the United States to produce its own sugar from this source has been clearly demonstrated.

PEOPLE OF THE NATION PROUD OF THE CAPITAL.

The Weather Bureau forecast and observation stations have been extended around the Caribbean sea, to give early warning of the approach of hurricanes from the South seas to our fleets and merchant marine.

In the year 1900 will occur the centennial anniversary of the founding of the city of Washington for the permanent capital of the Government of the United States by authority of an act of Congress approved July 16, 1790. In May, 1800, the archives and general offices of the Federal Government were removed to this place. On the 17th of November, 1800, the National Congress met here for the first time, and assumed exclusive control of the Federal district and city. This interesting event assumes all the more significance when we recall the circumstances attending the choosing of the site, the naming of the capital in honor of the father of his country and the interest taken by him in the adoption of plans for its future development on a magnificent scale.

These original plans have been wrought out with a constant progress and a signal success even beyond anything their framers could have foreseen. The people of this country are justly proud of the distinctive beauty and government of the capital and of the rare instruments of science and education which here find their natural home.

A movement lately inaugurated by the citizens to have the anniversary celebrated with fitting ceremonies, including perhaps the establishment of a handsome permanent memorial to mark so historical an occasion, and to give it more than local recognition, has met with general favor on the part of the public.

I recommend to the Congress the granting of an appropriation for this purpose and the appointment of a committee from its respective bodies. It might also be advisable to authorize the President to appoint a committee from the country at large, which, acting with the Congressional and District of Columbia committees, can complete the plans for an appropriate national celebration.

The alien contract law is shown by experience to need some amendment: a measure providing better protection for seamen is proposed: the rightful application of the eight hour law for the benefit of labor and of the principle of arbitration are suggested for consideration, and I commend these suggestions to the careful consideration of Congress.

The several departmental reports will be laid before you. They give in great detail the conduct of the affairs of the Government during the past year, and discuss many questions upon which the Congress may be called upon to act.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.

Executive Mansion, December 5, 1898.

JOHN GALINDO PASSES AWAY NEAR CONCORD.

Was the Son of One of the Early Land Owners.

An Heir to an Estate Once Valued at Nearly Half a Million.

John C. Galindo, the eldest son of the late Francisco Galindo, once one of the most extensive land-holders in Contra Costa and Alameda counties, died at his residence in Concord, Contra Costa, last night of typhoid pneumonia, after an illness of ten days.

Mr. Galindo was well known in this city, having been for a number of years a familiar figure on the streets. He conducted a farm near the site of Concord in the adjoining county on the north.

The deceased was born near Temescal in 1850. He was the eldest of four children through the first marriage of his father, the other children being Mercedes, now Mrs. Frank Lathrop; Manuela Galindo de Miranda, widow of the cigar man of that name who formerly ran a store in the Galindo block and Francisco, who is now in Spain.

On the death of John's mother his father remarried and the following children were born of the union: Vicente Jose, Carlotta, Teresa, Ruperto, Jacoba, now dead, and Alejandra.

Francisco Galindo, Sr., died in 1890, leaving an estate comprising 2,600 acres of land in Contra Costa county, valued at $234,000, and the following property in this city: Galindo Hotel and site; one-fourth of a block at Ninth and Clay streets; 20 acres at Fruitvale; a two-thirds interest in blocks 716, 717 and 722; two lots on the south side of Fourth street, between Clay and Jefferson streets; a house and lot on Filbert street; and a house and lot on Myrtle street. The property here was appraised at $230,000, giving a total valuation to the estate of $461,000.

John Galindo was married, and was the father of four children.

The funeral will take place next Wednesday.

OUR MINISTER TO MEXICO WILL BE AN EMBASSADOR.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Senor Don Romero, the Mexican Minister to Washington, has returned to this city from the City of Mexico. He called at the State Department to pay his respects to Secretary Hay, and in the course of his visit took occasion to inform them that his government had determined to advance the Mexican mission here to the rank of an embassy.

As the law provides that the United States may advance to the rank of Embassador any of its Ministers within the country to which they are accredited this Government will take the first step in that direction with its own representative, Powell Clayton, at present the United States Minister to Mexico, who will become Embassador of the United States to Mexico as soon as the necessary formalities can be gone through with.

NEW YORK'S FIRE NOT SO BAD AS FIRST FEARED

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A large force of firemen was still working at 7 o'clock this morning pouring water on the buildings involved in the big fire last night. A gang of men was set to work tearing down the walls of the building in which was the store of Rogers, Peet & Co.

Deputy Chief Crocker stated that in his opinion the losses would not be as heavy as was at first estimated. He places the total loss at $500,000.

F. J. Cochran, night superintendent of the Postal Telegraph Company, said today that none of the wires of the company were damaged.

SCHOOL BOARD FORCES ANDREWS RESIGNATION.

The Tribune's Special Leased Wire. Associated Press Dispatches by

CHICAGO, Dec. 5.—As a result of friction between the Chicago Board of Education and Dr. E. Benjamin Andrews, superintendent of the Chicago public schools, Dr. Andrews has tendered his resignation.

The trouble arises over the Board's refusal to confirm Andrews' appointments of principals and teachers.

Close Election in Los Angelee.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 5.—The city election is being held today, and the indications are that a heavy vote is being polled and the result between Fred Eaton, Republican candidate for Mayor, and M. P. Snyder, Democratic candidate and incumbent, will be very close.

LICENSED TO MARRY.

Amerigo Vespucius Morris, Oakland..38
Maud Powell, Colusa..........23
Cornelius Callaghan, San Francisco..21
Ada Wilson, San Francisco..........18
Bonar Law Wilt, San Francisco......22
Mary O'Malley, San Francisco.......21
Lewis Philip Branstetter, Ferndale..36
Mrs. Mamie Mackey, Ferndale.......23
Charles R. Kelley, Oakland.........23
Daisy Newhard, Oakland............20

NOT A CENT DAMAGE TO HIS CHARACTER.

Judge Hard Was Not Injured by an Attachment.

His Honor Loses His Case Against the Alameda Constable.

The peculiar suit brought by Justice of the Peace Hard of Alameda against Constable George Gray to recover $5,000 damages for injury to his character by reason of the fact that the Constable closed the magistrate's court-room for two days on an attachment, received a sudden jolt this morning in Judge Hall's court.

Gray's demurrer to the complaint was sustained. Judge Hall held that a man's character cannot be injured by the closing of a court-room. His reputation may suffer, but his character never.

MORE WRECKS ON NEW ENGLAND'S STORMY COAST.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

BOOTH BAY HARBOR, Maine, Dec. 5.—The heavy blow late yesterday afternoon and last night drove vessels ashore at various points on this portion of the coast. The schooners Edward Trevory of Gloucester and the Roumania of Patchogue are ashore on McKown's Point. The Fanny Hayden of Booth Bay and the Vanguard of Southwest Harbor are ashore at West Harbor, and two unknown vessels are aground at the north end of McKown's Point. As far as known, no lives have been lost.

UNKNOWN SCHOONER'S FATE.

BLOCK ISLAND, R. I., Dec. 5.—An unknown three masted schooner is ashore on Clay Head and is going to pieces. The schooner ran ashore during the heavy gale last night. The crew was taken off in the breeches buoy.

SHE HEARD BRANDES WHIP HIS CHILD.

The preliminary examination of W. A. Brandes, charged with the murder of his daughter, was resumed before Judge Clift this afternoon.

The last witness was Mrs. Nina Richardson, whose home adjoins that of the accused on Telegraph avenue in Berkeley.

She testified that on the Tuesday evening before the death of the girl she heard the child cry out, "Oh, Al, please don't, please don't; I didn't steal the money!" At the same time she could hear the sound of blows as they were administered, as she believed, to the child. She also heard the defendant speak harshly and in a very cross manner to the child. She also testified that she had seen a woman go into the Brandes house on the night the alleged child-beating took place. The strange woman went into the house before the beating occurred.

The witness was then cross-examined with respect to the people who were with her on the porch at the time she heard the cries in the Brandes home and when the cries were heard with reference to the coming and going of those who were in her company at that time.

M'CARTHY MAY GET THE MORGUE.

There is a merry contest in progress as to who will have charge of the morgue.

Coroner-elect Mehrmann has not yet announced where he will locate the morgue. It is stated, however, that Undertaker McCarthy has made a deal with Dr. Mehrmann and will have charge of the morgue cases.

There is a great deal of talk about the matter. Dr. Mehrmann, however, maintains a strict silence on the subject.

WIFE DIVORCED FROM A CRUEL HUSBAND.

Judge Hall today granted a decree of divorce to Agnes White in her suit against George D. White on the ground of extreme cruelty. Alimony amounting to $10 a month was awarded plaintiff. She will resume her maiden name, Agnes Schleip.

Will Raise the Mercedes.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

NORFOLK, Va., Dec. 5.—The Merritt Wrecking Company in a few days will send to Santiago an expedition to raise the sunken Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes. Captain Seymour, local manager of the Merritts, says the work will be begun as soon as men and pontoons can be made ready.

New York Troops for Cuba.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wife.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 5.—The transport Minnewaska, with the Two Hundred and Second New York aboard, sailed at noon today for Pinar del Rio.

Unhappy Wife

Martha Holcroft today filed complaint in divorce against George Holcroft.

DEATH CAUSED BY ANXIETY.

Mrs. Elmer Blair, formerly Miss Worley of this city, died at the home of her grandfather, James Stephens, near Chico, on Thanksgiving Day.

The case is a particularly sad one, as the young woman was a bride of but two months. Mr. Blair is employed on the railroad near Rocklin, and his wife, hearing of a number of railroad accidents, grew anxious and went to the telegraph office and sent a message to inquire whether or not he had been injured in the recent accident at that place. Failing to receive a reply, she was taken suddenly ill at the telegraph office and was removed to the home of her grandfather. There she grew worse, and the nervous shock developed into spinal meningitis, which resulted in her death a few hours later.

MEN'S LEAGUE IS FORMED.

A Men's League, for religious and educational purposes, and also for the advancement of the best interests of the city, has been formed by members of the First Congregational Church of this city. A meeting will be held to-morrow evening in the church parlors. A committee of the following gentlemen has been appointed to draw up a suitable constitution and present the names of a set of officers to be voted upon at the next meeting: R. H. Chamberlain, H. P. Carleton, J. B. McChesney, Mr. Carman and the Rev. C. R. Brown, pastor of the church.

Meetings of the league are to be held frequently, and questions of importance to all residents of the city will be discussed.

AT

Studebaker's

SAN FRANCISCO

New Traps
New Victorias
New Carriages
New Runabouts

Altogether about 100 of the newest, best built and finest style Vehicles ever brought to the Coast.

Work being opened every day. Come and look it over and compare with what you are able to see elsewhere.

STUDEBAKER'S

10th and Market

SAN FRANCISCO.

L. F. WEAVER, Mgr.

Great Holiday Sale!

NOW GOING ON.

Select your presents before the rush.

Goods laid away and delivered Christmas time if desired.

Sample line of Holiday Goods at less than you'll buy them for Christmas time.

NOW ON SALE

All Goods Left Over From Last Tuesday's Sale

AT THE SAME SPECIAL PRICES.

Come and get a bargain.

High Grade Silks and Black Goods **98c**

Priestly well known high grade Black Dress Goods, good value at $1.50 to $1.75 a yard.

Novelties in Fancy Plaid Silks.

Two Toned SEALETTE SILK BACK PLUSHES, worth $5.00 a yard.

ALL SPECIAL.

Tuesday Morning at 9 o'clock

German Eiderdown Flannel the 15c kind.................. **9c**

Thousands of other Bargains all through the house

Now on DISPLAY in Our Windows.

OAKLAND'S GREAT DEPARTMENT STORE
Salinger's
1015 TO 1027 WASHINGTON ST., OAKLAND, CAL.

Coupons free with every 25c purchase on ten elegant prizes. Drawing takes place Christmas and New Year's Eve.

Special Children's Prizes to be Drawn Christmas Eve.

1st Prize—Handsome Doll, Tailor-Made Suit, costume complete.
2d Prize—Handsome Doll, Military Cape and costume complete.
3d Prize—Handsome Doll in Evening Dress.

Drawing to Take Place New Year's Eve.

1st Prize—Handsome Mahogany Bed Room Suite.
2d Prize—Finely Upholstered Sleepy Hollow Chair.
3d Prize—40 yards Brussels Carpet, sewed, laid and lined.
4th Prize—Reed Baby Carriage, rubber tires and patent brake.
5th Prize—Elegant Set Steel Carvers, ivory handles.
6th Prize—Girl's Hero Bicycle.
7th Prize—Boy's Hero Bicycle.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.

Every Day

Those Eastern oysters are arriving by fast express. Puetz Fish Market, 1239 Broadway, opp. Postoffice. Ring up Red 573 and turn in your order. Free delivery.

Your Vote May Carry the Day

At 408 Eleventh st., H. Schellhaas' old store.

The Flor De Piedmont.

Is a pure Havana cigar, popular with everybody. Ask for it. Robt. Kuerzel, manufacturer, Eighth and Broadway.

"My Cake Is Dough."

Did not use Sperry's Flour.

IF YOU DO NOT SEE.

Santa Claus and his merry-go-around at the Grand Rule Bazar, you will miss it. Cor. Ninth and Washington sts.

Allen's Press Clipping Bureau,

619 Montgomery street, S. F. Established 1888. Furnishes newspaper clippings and information on all topics, business and personal.

James E. Pepper, a celebrated whisky, on sale by E. F. Thayer, 464 Eighth street.

Liquors For Families.

Furnished and delivered free. Purity and quality guaranteed. Landregan Bros., 917 Broadway. Telephone main 570.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Another Spanish Victory!!!
He's captured Battle Ax.

You may be disappointed in war, in politics, or in business, but you will never be disappointed in

Battle Ax PLUG

It is the one chewing tobacco in the world that is *always* the same good chew—and the largest piece at the lowest price. Try it to-day.

Remember the name when you buy again.

The Cheapest Place

For GOOD Butter

—IS THE—

Metropolitan Butter Co.

I. LERNER, Prop.

472 Eleventh Street. Tel. Main 139

Orders taken by Telephone and delivered anywhere.

NEW ZEALAND INSURANCE CO.,

Capital $5,000,000.00 of Auckland, New Zealand.

Unlimited Liability of Stockholders

The undersigned having Removed on the 6th inst., the agency of the New Zealand Insurance Co., from A. G. Davis & Co. The Oakland office is now located at 463 Tenth Street, with Mr. Samuel Jackson.

W. P. THOMAS, U. S. Manager

BROWN & McKINNON OLDEST Merchant Tailors IN OAKLAND.

We carry a full line of desirable staple goods and latest novelties.

SPRING GOODS JUST IN.

Evarts Block - - - 1103 BROADWAY

WATCH REPAIRING Done Quickly, Well and Cheaply

SALVADOR CASTELLANOS,

958 Broadway, bet. 9th and 10th Sts. PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER, JEWELER AND OPTICIAN.

COLMAN'S BARGAIN FURNITURE STORE

474 and 476 Eighth St., Bet. Washington and Broadway.

Highest Prices for Good Second-hand Furniture, Carpets and Stoves. OAKLAND, CAL.

Conway's Saloon.

Conway's Drum Saloon, 964 Washington street, can't be beat for cool lager and steam, also all leading brands of whiskies. Private rooms for families.

Bush & Sheehan's Saloon.

Is noted for polite service, straight whiskies, nice environments and the best lager on draught. S. E. cor. Eleventh and Broadway.

YOU WILL MISS IT.

If you do not see Santa Claus and his merry-go-around at the Grand Rule Bazar, cor. Ninth and Washington sts.

No one knows better than those who have used Carter's Little Liver Pills what relief they have given when taken for dyspepsia, dizziness, pain in the side, constipation, and disordered stomach.

Cutter's Place

Is cool, restful and a rendezvous for old friends and good liquors. 473 Ninth street.

Good Second Hand

Articles at H. Schellhaas' old store, 408 Eleventh st., cor. Franklin.

Electric Lights!

Are as Cheap as Gas.

No Smoke, Safe, Reliable, Convenient. We install them.

Electric Supplies—a full line.

CASS L. GILSON'S

569 Thirteenth St.

If you had taken two of Carter's Little Liver Pills before retiring you would not have had that coated tongue or bad taste in the mouth this morning. Keep a vial with you for occasional use.

POWDER WORKS AT FLEMING'S IS WRECKED.

It Is Thought That the Loss of Life Is Very Heavy.

The gelatine factory of the Judson Powder Works, located at Fleming's Point, was destroyed this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock by an explosion.

The explosion was felt both in this city and in San Francisco.

The building was blown to atoms and all the wires in the vicinity of the it is supposed that there was a heavy loss of life.

The force of the explosion wrecked works.

It is believed that the loss of life is very large because a number of men are employed in this department of the powder works.

At Berkeley the excitement runs high, as a number of the workmen reside at that place.

JUDOSON POWDER WORKS, Fleming Point, Dec. 5.—The explosion completely destroyed the gelatine plant, in which four men were working. There were several tons of gelatine in process of mixture.

Four men are believed to be dead.

FLEMING'S POINT.—It is Reported that Charles Kennedy, Superintendent of the works was blown to pieces.

LATER.—Report of Kennedy's death has been verified. Mr. Kennedy lived at the Athenian Club. Four Chinese were killed.

SLEET AND SNOW BRING DOWN WIRES.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Last night's storm played havoc with many of the telegraph wires running out of New York. The sleet and snow which accompanied it in the country known to the telegraph men as the "lake region," including the territory from Buffalo to Chicago along the Lake Shore and other railroads, was responsible for the most distressing delay which the companies experienced.

Both through and local service to all points is effective this morning, although business is accepted "subject to delay."

Along the lake region the Western Union is hampered materially, the lines which run beside the Pittsburg and Western and the Western Pittsburg division of the Erie suffering the greatest delays. The work of replacing the wires is being carried through with as much expediency as possible, and it is confidently expected to have the whole system in working order by tomorrow morning with the exception of wires in the lake region, where the storm has accomplished considerable damage.

CASTELLANOS SCRAPED THE BANK'S TILL.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from Havana says: The straits of the Spanish authorities for money gave rise to a sensational episode last week. Captain General Castellanos went in person to the Spanish bank of Cuba and demanded $850 in cash. He was accompanied by subordinate officials. After making the demand he offered a due bill of the government. The president of the bank declared it had not the cash to meet the demand. The Captain General ordered the cash drawers to be opened by his subordinates. This was done, but no money was obtained.

A meeting of the directors was then called. Instead of finding means to satisfy the government, they indorsed the refusal of the president to supply funds, and affirmed a notice previously sent to depositors asking them to withdraw their deposits temporarily from the bank, because of its semi-official relation to the Spanish government.

It has heretofore submitted to these enforced contributions, but the execution of tardy American control caused the decision to be taken to advance no more funds. Though American authority was not established on December 1st, as had been expected, there was no probability of the bank yielding to Castellanos' demand. Other financial institutions support the position.

When the Spanish troops evacuated Holguin, in Santiago province, the military commander went to the Holguin branch of the Spanish Bank and forcibly took what cash there was, and left a government due bill. The incident had given warning to the directors of the parent institution in Havana, and they had prepared for a visit from the Captain General.

Notwithstanding the Captain General's failure to obtain money, the dissatisfaction of the troops over their pay is repressed and the embarkation continues without interruption.

WEYLER MAY STRIKE HANDS WITH SAGASTA.

MADRID, Dec. 5.—Immediately after the signing of the treaty of peace Premier Sagasta will submit to the Queen Regent a question of confidence. It is thought probable that her majesty will ask Senor Sagasta to remain in power, in which case the Cortes will be convoked for January 7th.

From the declaration of General Weyler, it is believed that a union of the followers of Senor Sagasta, Romero Robledo and General Weyler will be effected as soon as peace is signed.

General Weyler, in an interview, has pronounced against the Conservatives, declaring that Cuba was the only question which separated him from the Liberals. He considers the international crisis grave, "in view of the attitude of Great Britain, which by encouraging civil war, desires to do with Spain what the United States has done with her colonies."

Under these circumstances, Weyler added, he considers that a Sagasta-Robledo Cabinet would be the most able to cope with the situation.

CHECK RAISER BECKER MAKES A CONFESSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 5.—Carl Becker, one of a quartette of forgers which passed a raised check calling for $22,000 on the Nevada Bank, the original check calling for but $12, has confessed. His accomplices have all turned State's evidence, and it is believed that Becker confessed so that Creegan, who has been his particular partner in crime, could not be benefited by his confession, which he made about ten days ago.

Hop Postponed.

Out of respect to the memory of the late John C. Galindo, who died last night, the hop which was to be given next Wednesday night in the Galindo Hotel has been postponed.

FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Bavaria Bottled Lager

Leads them all for taste and purity. Sold in quart and pint bottles, and sold for less than the syndicate beers. Delivered all over the county. Charles Schumann, manager, No. 223 Eighth street.

Strictly First Class.

There is one strictly first class express service in Oakland—that of the People's Express Company. The company checks baggage at your house to any point on the Southern Pacific system free of charge.

Telephone main 326. Office, northeast corner Broadway and Ninth street.

The Anheuser-Busch Saloon

Is a resort for gentlemen. There are sandwiches, frankfurters and any sort of lunch to order, with a surety of nice association. Bandle & Sonderleiter, props. Ninth st. near Washington.

Ho, for the Holidays!

Now is the time when almost everyone is on the lookout for something with which to surprise the loved ones on Christmas day, and nothing can be more appropriate than a nice **Chair or Rocker**, finished in Golden Oak or Mahogany (pearl inlaid) such as are at present displayed in the show windows of the

Metropolitan Furniture Co.

(CENTRAL BANK BUILDING)

COR. FOURTEENTH STREET AND BROADWAY.

These are the prettiest goods of the kind ever seen in Oakland and the assortment of **Desks, Bookcases, Sideboards, Center Tables and Parlor Furniture** is worth your while to inspect if you are looking for something in that line.

A fine selection of **Carpets, Linoleum, Oil Cloth, Matting, Rugs, Art Squares, Lace Curtains and Portieres** of latest patterns and designs, always on hand and gentlemanly and courteous salesmen to show goods and give prices whether you buy or not.

TELEPHONE 972 WHITE.

Open Saturday Evenings

Pure and Sparkling
A Delicious Drink
Pacific Congress Water
From PACIFIC CONGRESS SPRINGS
Santa Cruz Mountains.
Oakland Agency,
Oakland Pioneer Soda Water Co.
13th and Webster Sts.
Tel. Main 673. Oakland, Cal.

Clean Good Fish

CAN ONLY BE BOUGHT IN A REPUTABLE MARKET. There are several such places, and ours is one.

EDWARDS & CO.
Washington St.
Bet. 8th and Ninth.

OVERLAND TICKET OFFICE

UNION PACIFIC
NORTHWESTERN LINE

3½ Days to Chicago

4½ Days to New York

Pullman double Drawing room Sleepers, Pullman Dining Cars (meals a la carte) Composite Buffet and Library Cars, Pullman Tourist Sleepers.

THROUGH TO CHICAGO WITHOUT CHANGE

H. V. BLASDEL, Ag't
1010 Broadway Oakland, Cal.

To Chicago in 3½ Days
To New York in 4½ Days
—VIA—
CHICAGO, UNION PACIFIC
—AND—
NORTHWESTERN LINE

Through Pullman and Tourist Sleeping Cars daily.

All Meals Served a la Carte in Dining Cars

FOR FULL INFORMATION, ADDRESS
R. R. RITCHIE,
General Agent, Pacific Coast
No. 2 Montgomery Street
(Palace Hotel)
Or Agent S. P. Co. San Francisco, Cal.

California Limited
Santa Fe Route

CONNECTING TRAIN LEAVES OAKLAND at 5:30 p. m. every SUNDAY, TUESDAY, FRIDAY.

Arrives in Chicago at 8:15 a. m. the following Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday—Arriving in New York at 1:30 p. m. Friday, Sunday and Wednesday.

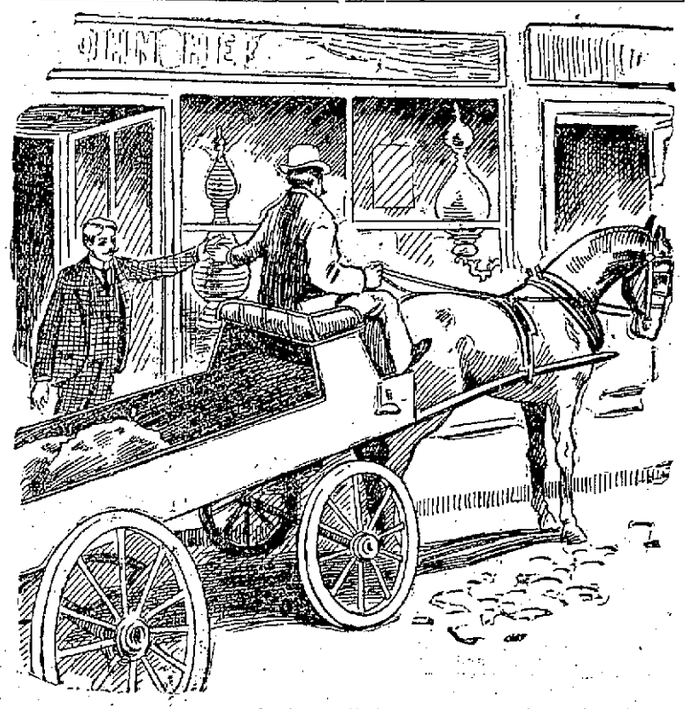
Dining Cars, Buffet Car, Observation Car and Electric Lighted Sleeping Cars.

This train is in Addition to the Daily Overland Express.

Oakland Ticket Office,
1118 Broadway Tel. Main 425
J. J. WARNER, Passenger Agt.

Al. Wood & Bro.
PAINTERS AND DECORATORS
966 Broadway
Paints, Oils, Glass, Varnishes, Wall Paper and Window Shades.

LOUISVILLE RESTAURANT
—French and Family Dinners—
BANQUETS, PARTIES,
LADIES' DEPARTMENT
Open till 12
910 BROADWAY JOHN SLAVICH



A well-known gardener of Pemberton, N. J., contracted chronic diarrhœa in the U. S. service during the Civil War, and has suffered from it and from consequent diseases of the stomach and liver ever since. "I went to see several doctors," he writes, "but they did me no good. I have taken all kinds of medicine I have seen advertised, but obtained no relief. I went to Camden one day and saw a store window full of Ripans Tabules. I had seen the medicine advertised so often that I thought I would buy a package. I took them and felt better; they did me so much good that I will keep on taking them. My stomach is all right and I can eat a good meal. They are the best medicine I ever took."

A new style packet containing TEN RIPANS TABULES in a paper carton (without glass) is now for sale at some drug stores—FOR FIVE CENTS. This low-priced sort is intended for the poor and the economical. One dozen of the five-cent cartons (120 tabulies) can be had by mail by sending forty-eight cents to the RIPANS CHEMICAL COMPANY, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York—or a single carton (TEN TABULES) will be sent for five cents.

PRIZE POEM

Two young men met on the street,
One was shabby, t'other neat;
Up and down they gazed awhile
To see where they could get the style—
Something caused their eyes to fix
On the name of M. ISAACS.
(*Pronounced I sax.*)

What made these young men gaze? It was the remarkably low prices at which the

Oakland Clothing Company
863 BROADWAY
(M. ISAACS, Prop'r Formerly with Joseph Harris)
Is Selling Men's and Boys' CLOTHING, Furnishing Goods, Hats, Etc.

SAFE CONSERVATIVE SOUND
Northwestern National Insurance Co. Of Milwaukee, Wis.
Cash Assets over $2,500,000.00
This Company Operates Independently of Insurance Compact.
Equitable Rates on Preferred Business.
POLICIES ISSUED BY **A. J. HINDS**
Resident Agent, 1016 BROADWAY, Oakland.

A. G. DAVIS
SPECIAL AGENT
[Formerly with New Zealand Insurance Company]
Connecticut Fire Insurance Co. OF HARTFORD
Total Assets.....$3,600,000
OFFICE AT THE OLD STAND
902 BROADWAY Near Eighth Street.
J. J. O'ROURKE, Resident Agent

The Oakland Paving Co with the benefit of twenty years' experience in a quarry, the rock from which is yet used for macadamizing in this State, the hardest, toughest and most durable tracts for all branches of street work, and will execute municipal and private contracts for all branches of street work, and will execute municipal and private contracts. Office—Rooms 321-322 Central Bank Building, Oakland, Cal.

LEGAL.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR FRANCHISE.

Notice of application for franchise or privilege for conducting and maintaining the slaughter house business, etc., stating the character of the franchise or privilege proposed to be granted, the property or territory covered by the same, and fixing the time and place when and where tenders will be received for the same, and said franchise or privilege awarded to the highest bidder.

Public notice is hereby given that Arthur E. Corder, Crooks estate and John Lacoste, on the 31st day of October, 1898, made application to the Board of Trustees of the town of Emeryville, in the county of Alameda, State of California, asking said Board to grant to them, their successors in interest or assigns, the franchise, privilege and permission to carry on and maintain the business of feeding and slaughtering cattle, calves, sheep and hogs, to manufacture all kinds of packing house products, tallow, glue, fertilizer and soap, to conduct and maintain a tannery and wharf, to conduct and maintain the business of wool pulling, to erect and maintain slaughter houses, cattle, stables, yards, corrals, fences and such other buildings and structures as may be deemed necessary and proper in the carrying on, conducting and maintaining the business aforesaid, and to do and perform any act or thing, or to carry on any business that arises or may arise out of or in connection with the business of butchering, upon that certain tract of land and premises within the limits of the said town of Emeryville more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at a point on the westerly boundary line of the 100 ft. right of way of the Northern Railway from which the southerly boundary line of block 9 as said block is shown and so designated upon a certain map entitled "Map of the Maxwell Tract," filed in the office of the Recorder of Alameda county, California, September 9, 1872, bears N. 14 deg. 30 min. W. 22.10 ft. distant, thence S. 70 deg. 24 min. W. to a point of intersection with the westerly line of Bay street, as shown on aforesaid map, if said line of said street were produced southerly, thence northerly along said extension and its extension northerly to the southern boundary line of the town of Berkeley, thence westerly along the southerly boundary line of the town of Berkeley to a point 650 feet distant westerly from and measured at right angles to the westerly boundary line of said R. R. right of way, thence southerly parallel with said R. R. right of way to a point in the extension westerly of the southerly line of Bonton avenue, thence easterly along last said extension to the westerly boundary line of the aforesaid 100 ft. right of way of the Northern Ry., thence northerly along said right of way to the point of beginning.

That the term of the continuance of the said franchise or privilege is 25 years from and after the date of the granting of the same. That it is proposed by the said Board to grant the same. That sealed bids or tenders will be received by the Clerk of said Board at his office at the Town Hall in the said town of Emeryville up to 5 o'clock P. M. of the 5th day of December, 1898. That said Board of Trustees will meet in open session at the rooms of said Board in said Town Hall on the 26th day of December, 1898, and open and read the tenders or bids, and that said franchise or privilege will then and there be awarded to the highest bidder.

Notice is further given that no bid or bids will be received of a single sum or amount stated, but that all bids must be for the payment in lawful money of the United States of a stated per cent of the gross annual receipts of the person, persons, partnership, estate or corporation to whom the franchise or privilege is awarded, arising from its use, operation or possession.

Notice is further given that each bidder must file with his or its bid a bond to the said town of Emeryville, with at least two sufficient sureties, to be approved by said Board of Trustees, in the penal sum of $10,000.00, conditioned that such bidders shall well and truly observe, fulfill and perform all the terms, obligations and conditions of said franchise or privilege in case the same shall be awarded to him, or them, or it.

Dated, Emeryville, November 21st, 1898.
JOHN C. CORTURN,
Clerk of the Town of Emeryville.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the county of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Sophia A. Crooks, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Sophia A. Crooks, deceased, and for the issuance to Beatrice M. Crooks of letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court, and that Monday, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the city of Oakland, in said county of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition and proving said will, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, November 26th, 1898.
FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.
By J. CAL EWING, Deputy Clerk.
O. K. CUSHING, Attorney for Petitioner, 104 Sutter St., San Francisco, Cal.

PROBATE NOTICE.

In the Superior Court of the county of Alameda, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of Samuel L. Theller, deceased.

Notice of time set for proving will, etc.

Notice is hereby given, that a petition for the probate of the will of Samuel L. Theller, deceased, and for the issuance to Annie H. Theller of letters testamentary thereon, has been filed in this Court, and that Monday, the 19th day of December, A. D. 1898, at 10 o'clock A. M. of said day, at the Court-room of Department No. 4 of said Court, at the Court House in the city of Oakland, in said county of Alameda, has been set for the hearing of said petition and proving said will, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated, December 2nd, 1898.
FRANK C. JORDAN, Clerk.
By F. D. ADAMS, Deputy Clerk.
ALBERT C. AIKEN ESQ., Att'y for Petitioner, Mills Building, San Francisco.

20 Years in Europe and Australia.
CONSULT, FREE
Dr. T. D. Hall
THE SPECIALIST
He is unsurpassed in the rapid cure of
FEMALE DISEASES
and all weaknesses and disorders of Men
Private Diseases
Quickly cured. Recent cases in a few hours.

Call or write. DR. HALL'S Medical Institute, 855 Broadway, near Seventh Street, Oakland, Cal.
Cures guaranteed. Hours to to 12, 2 to 5, 7 to 9
Museum of Anatomy open daily. Free to men
Dr. T. D. Hall's Re Invigorator stops all losses in 24 hours. Cures Nervous Debility, Wasting Away, Emissions, Impotency Losses and all weaknesses arising from errors of youth and excesses; $2 per bottle. 3 bottles for $5 Guaranteed to cure.

The PIONEER FRENCH BAKERY
M. & J. LONGE Proprietors.
N. E. Corner Tenth and Webster Sts
Telephone White 655, Oakland.
First quality French bread delivered to all parts of Oakland, Berkeley and Alameda. Leaves made to order for camping parties. French rolls made to order.

LEGAL.

NOTICE.

State and County Taxes For the Year 1898.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES FOR the year 1898.

To all taxpayers in the county of Alameda, State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned, Tax Collector of the county of Alameda, State of California, is in receipt of the assessment book of said county of Alameda, and that in accordance with the provisions of Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California.

Notice is hereby given that the assessment book for State and county taxes for the year 1898, on all property within the county of Alameda, has been received by me, and that the taxes as shown by said assessment book are now due and payable at my office in the Court House of said county of Alameda, in the city of Oakland, county of Alameda, State of California, every day (except legal holidays) during office hours, after the second Monday in October, 1898, and as follows:

The taxes on all personal property secured by real property, and one-half of the taxes on all real property in the said county of Alameda, will be due and payable on the

SECOND MONDAY IN OCTOBER IN THE YEAR 1898,

At my office in the Court House of said Alameda county, situated in the city of Oakland, in said county, every day (not a legal holiday) during office hours as fixed by law, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER, 1898,

At 6 o'clock P. M. of said day and that unless paid prior thereto, fifteen per cent will be added to the amount thereof, and that if said one-half be not paid before the last Monday in April, 1899, five per cent will be added thereto.

And notice is further given that the remaining one-half of the taxes on all real property in said Alameda county for the year 1898 will be payable to the undersigned, Tax Collector of said Alameda county, as aforesaid, at the office of the Tax Collector, as aforesaid, on and after the first Monday in January, 1899, and will be delinquent on the

LAST MONDAY IN APRIL, 1899,

At 6 o'clock P. M. of said day, and that unless paid prior thereto, five per cent will be added to the amount thereof.

Notice is hereby further given that all taxes may be paid at the time the first installment, as herein provided, is due and payable.

And notice s hereby further given that in accordance with said Section 3746 of the Political Code of the State of California, and after the second Monday in October, 1898, all the taxes, whether first or second installment, before delinquency thereof, or, if delinquent, together with the percentage added thereto as is above set forth, may be paid to me at my office, as aforesaid, at any time during business hours as aforesaid, and after said

SECOND MONDAY IN OCTOBER, 1898.

And upon such full payment being made, full receipts for the taxes, both first and second installments, will be given in accordance with law.

Dated at Oakland, California, this 11th day of October, 1898.

JAMES B. BARBER,
Tax Collector of the County of Alameda, State of California.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that in the matter of sale to pay assessments delinquent, together with costs of advertising, in the matter of the opening and widening of Commerce street in the city of Oakland, as to be held by me in front of my office, City Hall, in the city of Oakland, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, the 29th day of September, 1898, that said sale was commenced at said time and place, but that pursuant to, and by reason of an order and injunction made and issued out of and by the Superior Court of the county of Alameda, State of California, dated September 26, 1898, by which I was restrained and enjoined from selling or offering for sale any parcels of land under said assessment, and pursuant to said order and injunction, the further proceedings under said sale and notice of sale were by me at said time and place postponed until the hour of 10 o'clock A. M. of September 30, 1898, at the same place, and that such proceedings and further proceedings under said notice of sale and sale thereunder would be by me postponed from day to day until ten o'clock A. M. of the succeeding day until said injunction be released dismissed or made permanent, and that, upon the dissolution of such injunction I will proceed at 10 o'clock on the day following such dissolution with such sale and continue the same until the completion thereof.

Dated September 29, 1898.
M. K. MILLER,
Superintendent of Streets of the city of Oakland.

ASSIGNEE'S AUCTION SALE OF REAL ESTATE

In the matter of O. H. Burnham and J. J. Myers, copartners doing business under the firm name of Guerney Refrigerating and Mill Company, insolvent debtors.

By order of the Superior Court of Alameda county, to me directed as assignee of the above entitled insolvents, I shall offer for sale, at public auction, for cash, subject to the approval of the court, the real estate belonging to the individual insolvent estate of O. H. Burnham, one of the above named insolvent debtors. The property is situated in the city of Oakland, Alameda county, State of California, and is more particularly described as follows, to-wit:

First—Commencing at a point on the easterly line of Union street, distant thereon one hundred and fifteen and one-half feet southerly from the southern line of Fourteenth street, running thence southerly along said easterly line of Union street twenty-five feet, thence at right angles easterly one hundred and thirty-three and one-quarter feet, thence at right angles northerly twenty-five feet, and thence at right angles westerly one hundred and thirty-three and one-quarter feet to the point of commencement, being lot No. 12 in block 575, in the city of Oakland, together with the improvements therein contained, and being the premises designated and known as No. 1160 Union street.

Second—Commencing at a point on the northern line of Sixth street, distant thereon one hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the westerly line of Castro street, running thence westerly along said line of Sixth street twenty-five feet, thence at right angles northerly ninety feet, thence at right angles easterly twenty-five feet, and thence at right angles southerly ninety feet to the point of commencement, being the southerly ninety feet of lot 25 in block 70, as per Kellersberger's Map of the City of Oakland.

This property is to be sold subject to the incumbrances thereon.

Said sale is to take place at the auction rooms of M. Marcuse, at No. 918 Broadway, Oakland, on Tuesday, November 29th, 1898, at 2 o'clock P. M.

Terms of sale are cash. Ten per cent of the purchase price to be paid at the fall of the hammer, balance after confirmation of the sale by the Superior Court.

C. W. ELLIOTT, Assignee.
MAX MARCUSE, Auctioneer.

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1867
952 BROADWAY
East Side - Bet. 9th and 10th Sts.
WM. WILSON
Jeweler . . .
Watchmaker
Optician . . .
30 YEARS IN OAKLAND HERE YET.

GOLDBERG BOWEN & CO.

NEW GOODS

Finnan haddies with the big bone out
California white figs in baskets
Good door mats
Hungarian paprika
Pomeranian stuffed geese and ducks

SPECIAL SAVING SALE

All our 50c teas lb 40c
Ten varieties (5-lb canister $2)
Jordan shelled almonds 40c
regularly 50c lb
French vermouth—reg'ly 65c bottle 55c
Italian vermouth—reg'ly 60c bottle 50c
Lazeran sardines—¼-lb tins 20c
regularly 25c tin
Pop corn 6 lbs 25c
Castile soap—reg'ly 30c bar 25c
Asparagus tips—reg'ly 12½c tin 10c
Scotch and Irish whiskies
Highland Club, reg'ly $1 bottle 85c
Killy croy, reg'ly $1 bottle 85c
Caledonian, reg'ly $1.35 bottle $1 10
German bouillon capsules 30c
reg'ly 35c tin of ten (beef tea)
Placer county oranges 40c
regularly 50c dozen
Butter—California and Elgin lb 25c
packed in tubs
Ripe olives—reg'ly 25c quart 20c
Johann Maria Farina cologne 50c
regularly 60c bottle
Cigars for the holidays
Special sizes in pretty wrappers for gifts
December catalogue free—ask for it

412 Pine 215 Sutter 2800 California San Francisco
2075 Clay between Eleventh and Twelfth Oakland

CONVENING OF CONGRESS.

(Continued from page 1.)

documents, books and papers, persons, and to examine persons under oath in any part of the United States, employ a stenographer and that the Sergeant-at-Arms is hereby directed to attend said committee and carry out its directions.

"That the necessary expenses of the investigation shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House."

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

APPROPRIATIONS NEEDED.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—In conformity with the requirements of the law, the Secretary of the Treasury to-day transmitted to Congress the estimates of appropriations required for the services of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1899, as furnished by the several executive departments. These estimates, including permanent annual appropriations, aggregate $590,094,378, as against $608,875,512, the amount of the appropriation in the deficiencies and miscellaneous items for the fiscal year 1899, and $462,617,885, the amount of the estimates for 1900.

The appropriations for the military establishment for the fiscal year 1899 amounted to $287,841,446, and for the naval establishment, $107,816,468.

For the military establishment, estimates for the year 1900, covering the more important items, together with an increase in the items on estimates for 1899, are given as follows: Contingencies of the army, $950,000, increase, $432,000; pay and traveling expenses of the army, $35,630,000, increase, $41,448,842; subsistence of the army, $17,682,467, increase, about $16,000,000; regular supplies Quartermaster's Department, $14,000,000, increase, $12,000; incidental expenses Quartermaster's Department, $3,000,000, increase, $3,300,000; transportation of the army and supplies, $29,813,875, increase, about $27,200,000; clothing and camp and garrison equipage, $14,711,431, increase, about $13,600,000; barracks and quarters, $2,500,000, increase, $1,750,000; medical and hospital department, $2,100,200, increase, $1,975,000; ordnance, ordnance stores and supplies, $1,755,000, increase, $1,150,000; manufacture of arms, $800,000, increase, $100,000.

OAKLAND'S APPROPRIATION.

Among the items of the Secretary's report is one recommending an appropriation of $132,000 for the improvement of Oakland harbor, and one recommending the appropriation of $70,000 for the maintenance of a naval training station at Goat Island.

OUT FOR THE GOLD STANDARD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Representative Owens of Iowa has the honor of introducing the first bill in the House at this session of Congress. It is entitled, "A bill declaring the standard of value in the United States," and provides that the standard of value in the United States is hereby declared to be and is the standard gold dollar of twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of standard gold, nine hundred fine.

REGIMENT OF REGULARS WILL GO TO MANILA.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Dec. 5.—The Twentieth United States Infantry at Fort Leavenworth has orders indicating that it will be sent to Manila to relieve one of the volunteer regiments or to increase the soldiers at Manila or Luzon. Orders have been forwarded for the regiment to be in readiness to move on short notice. It is believed that it will be soon on its way to San Francisco.

BRANDES PRAYS WITH SALVATIONISTS.

The religious zeal of W. A. Brandes yesterday manifested itself more apparently than at any time since his incarceration.

When the Salvation Army held its usual Sunday services at the county jail Brandes knelt and prayed fervently. Only since he has been in dire trouble has religion been a part of the fellow's life.

Substitution
the fraud of the day.
See you get Carter's,
Ask for Carter's,
Insist and demand
Carter's Little Liver Pills.

BROAD GAUGE TRAINS ARE A GREAT SUCCESS

Fine Service on the Webster Street System.

New Cars and Quick Time Across to San Francisco.

The transformation of the Webster street narrow gauge to a broad gauge system was completed yesterday when for the first time the new trains were placed in operation. One of the results of the change was the running of these trains on time all day yesterday, something entirely foreign to the old system.

The cars used have a seating capacity nearly double that of the ones discarded, and are fitted with upholstered seats, gas and all modern conveniences which will add much to the comfort of the patrons of this line.

The engines are practically new and capable of much better time than those formerly used, thus assuring a much more satisfactory service than has been the rule on this system.

With the completion of the changes being made at the broad gauge mole, the introduction of the twenty-minute service on the Seventh street local and the transformation of the Webster street system the traveling public will have much to be thankful for.

VENEZUELA'S BRIEF GOES TO THE PRINTER.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 5.—Venezuela's brief in the dispute over the boundary line between that country and British Guinea will go to the printer this week. The work of preparing the brief was completed by former President Harrison last week, and for four days ex-Secretary Benjamin F. Tracy, S. M. Provost and J. R. Soley of New York, associated with General Harrison in the case, have been here in final conference over the document.

General Harrison, accompanied by his wife and E. P. Tibbett, his private secretary, will depart for Paris the latter part of March to attend the meeting of the board to which the dispute has been referred.

INDIANA FIRE COSTS THE LIVES OF TWO MEN.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

FRANKTON, Ind., Dec. 5.—The Commercial block, containing six business houses and the opera house, were destroyed by fire this morning. Newton Wallace was killed and Dan Bradley fatally injured. Loss, $160,000.

Nose Broken.

John Davis, a restaurant waiter, aged 36 years, was treated at the Receiving Hospital yesterday for a broken nose. Some one hit him during a quarrel.

The Kellershirt

At $1.50 To Order

TWENTY YEARS OF SHIRT MAKING have brought the Kellershirt to perfection.

Made just like a suit of clothes is made—by skilled tailors.

None but the best material is put into our shirts, and they are correct in every detail. Sleeves just the right length, collar the correct size, length and style of bosom just as you wish,

At $1.50 To Order

At $1.00 Ready Made

OUR ready made shirts are made just as well as the made to order shirts. . . Like everything else, shirts that are made in large quantities at a time can be made much cheaper than when made one at a time.

Bosom of 2200 linen, body of Utica muslin, hand worked buttonholes, with tie holder and collar button protector. Made extra length.

At $1.00 Ready Made

M. J. KELLER CO.

1105-1109 Broadway.

LAST REQUESTS WERE DEEMED TOO RADICAL.

L. P. Fisher Was Given a Very Simple Funeral.

Services Were Held in the First Congregational Church.

The funeral of the late L. P. Fisher took place this morning from the First Congregational Church, the remains being interred in Mountain View Cemetery.

Mr. Fisher was for years engaged in the newspaper advertising business in San Francisco. He was the husband of the late Mrs. Kate Fisher, who was for many years a teacher in the High School of this city. He was also the father of Miss Grace Fisher, now a member of Modjeska's company.

After his death a document written by him was discovered indicating that his funeral should be of the simplest character, in accordance with his idea of a Christian burial. He instructed that his remains should be laid away in a plain pine box, that the music should be of a voluntary character and be rendered by Christians, and that the body was to be borne to the grave in an ordinary wagon.

Notwithstanding that the simple character of the deceased was well understood, these requests surprised many of his friends.

The funeral was delayed 100 this morning because of the non-arrival of the daughter of the deceased, who is a resident of Philadelphia, and who reached here last night. When the young lady was informed of her father's wishes, she decided that to carry them out to the letter would not be edifying or elevating, and would be misinterpreted by the public and perhaps cause comment.

It was decided, therefore, to respect the wishes of the deceased in having a simple funeral without the radical features which entered into the wishes of her father.

Remains were encased in a neat black cloth-covered casket, with oxydized handles, but the lid bore no silver plate or plate of any kind bearing an inscription.

There was an absence of funeral flowers, their place being taken by several large clusters of variously-colored chrysanthemums, with violets and smilax.

A hearse was employed to bear the remains to the grave, but only two carriages, containing Miss Lucy Fisher, the only relative of the deceased present, and several old friends.

The exercises were held in the Sunday School room of the church and were attended by about fifty people, a majority of whom were ladies. All the men present were advanced in years and had long known and admired the deceased.

A quartette comprising Mr. and Mrs. George H. Collins, Mrs. Hathaway and George Burbeck of the church choir sang "My Faith Looks Up to Thee," and "Some Sweet Day, Bye and Bye." Rev. D. Moody and Rev. Dr. J. K. McLean delivered short and simple eulogies of the deceased, and Rev. Dr. Brown closed with prayer.

The remains were then borne to the hearse, the pall-bearers being Judge Robert Thompson, David Hewes, Henry P. Carleton and Henry W. Knoll, all of whom were classmates of the deceased many years ago in Phillips' Academy, Andover, Mass.

Broke a Door.

George Janwin was arrested last night, charged with falling against the door of Gee Chong's place, 603 San Pablo avenue. He gave $25 bail. This morning he was found guilty, but judgement was suspended in the Police Court.

SUPERVISORS HEAR REPORTS AND PETITIONS.

Applications for Aid Are Disposed of by Board.

Alice Street Bridge Now in Condition to Be of Service.

The Board of Supervisors met this morning with the following members present: Supervisors Church, Mitchell, Roeth, Wells and Chairman Talcott. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the last meeting the following applications for relief were disposed of:

Mrs. Minnie Barber of Olive street, Fruitvale, referred to Supervisor Talcott. In the case of the application of F. C. Geering, Supervisor Roeth reported that he had investigated the case, and upon his motion the application was denied. The other applicants were: Mrs. Elsie Burkart, referred to Mitchell; Mrs. Constance Cordeau, referred to Talcott; Mrs. Wilson, referred to Church.

The annual financial statement of the secretary of the Law Library, showing receipts and disbursements of the library funds, together with the annual report of the Law Library trustees, was read and placed on file.

The gardener's report showing amount of coal received during month of November to be 22,950 pounds, was filed.

The reports of Dr. R. T. Stratton, surgeon in charge, showing number of patients at Receiving Hospital during the month of October to be 175, and 165 in November, were filed.

Petitions from O. H. Clark for ten days' credits, Ed Aromego for fifteen days credits and Alphonse de Mauris for ninety-five days' credits, all prisoners in the County Jail, were all granted.

Health Officer H. W. Emerson reported that he had quarantined thirteen cases of scarlet fever and the disease had been entirely stamped out. He further reported that he had made a number of recommendations for the sanitary improvement of the schools, which had been complied with.

In the matter of the Harmon application for a liquor license, which had been set for hearing today, there was no one present to represent the applicant, so the matter was laid over one week. The Clerk was instructed to notify the applicant that the matter would be taken up at the next meeting, and if at that time he failed to show that the signers on the application were within the requirements of the law, the application would be denied.

A communication to Dr. W. A. Clark of the County Hospital from Major and Surgeon Dudley of the Eighth Regiment at Benicia was read and placed on file. The letter was in regard to the disposition of soldiers when they had sufficiently recovered to leave the hospital. In conclusion, the letter says:

"I desire to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to you, and also to the Board of Supervisors of Alameda county, for the extreme kindness in offering to us the services of your institution.

"I have made known to the regiment the careful and skilled care our men have had at your hands, and can assure you that it is much appreciated."

The report of Edwin Whipple foreman in Decoto road district, showing $869 expended during the three months ending August 31st, was placed on file.

The report of A. J. Rodrigues, foreman of Centerville road district, for the month of October, showing $145.31 expended, was filed.

A communication from the City Trustees of Alameda in regard to the Alice street bridge was filed.

A resolution changing the name of election precinct Mt. Eden No. 2 to Valle Vista was adopted.

The following resolution introduced by Supervisor Church was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That hereafter no claim shall be allowed by this Board of Supervisors that is not sworn to by the claimant, or his authorized agent, as laid down in section 41 of the county government bill. All road overseers are hereby notified that in the future they are not to swear to any claims but their own, but in all cases claims must be sworn to by claimant."

The report of the County Surveyor to the effect that Cotton Bros. had completed the work on Alice street bridge, and recommending the acceptance of same was filed.

The application of C. & H. Meyer of Elmhurst for a liquor license was laid over, it not being in legal form.

A liquor license was granted to Jose Silva Amaral of Alvarado.

A requisition for splints for the Receiving Hospital was allowed.

The requisition of the Sheriff for shoes, overalls and shirts (two dozen of each) for the County Jail was allowed.

Wells requested that all matters pertaining to the Lilienthal road, No. 2896, be laid over till the first Monday in March. Such was the order.

The report of the County Surveyor, showing that Egbert Stone had completed the work of grading and macadamizing Fruitvale avenue from East Fourteenth street to Hopkins street, and recommending that the same be accepted, was placed on file.

A resolution accepting the work was then adopted.

The report of Supervisor Talcott, showing number of indigents assisted during the month of November to be 151 at a cost of $177.50, was placed on file.

The report of W. J. Keating, in charge of the insane ward of the Receiving Hospital, was received and filed. There were eleven patients admitted, of which number four were discharged, five committed to Stockton, one to Mendocino and one to Napa.

The Board then took a recess.

Young Lerri Injured.

Joe Lerri, the 8-year-old son of J. J. Lerri, who was killed in the Melrose explosion, was to-day treated for the third time at the Receiving Hospital since his father's demise. He had been shot in the head with a sling-shot wielded by a careless companion. On previous occasions Lerri was nearly drowned.

Pays No Board.

M. Allback, a chronic and confirmed drunk, was sentenced to pay $100 fine or spend 60 days in the City Jail for drunkenness by Judge Cliff in the Police Court this morning. Allback's drunkenness has made him almost a perpetual boarder in the city bastile.

REMAINS OF MENTEL LIE IN THE GRAVE.

Simple Funeral of the Victim of a Wife's Bullets.

The Autopsy Disproves the Story of Self Defense.

The remains of William F. Mentel, who was murdered by his wife in Alameda last Thursday night, were interred in Masonic cemetery, San Francisco, yesterday afternoon. The body was taken from the branch morgue in Alameda and conveyed in a hearse to the steamer at the foot of Broadway in this city, whither it was followed by several relatives and friends. When the boat reached San Francisco it was met by a hack, which was entered by the mourners. In this manner the remains were escorted to the grave.

Mrs. Ansel of 2004 Encinal avenue, a sister of the deceased, is as yet unaware of the tragic death of her brother. She is recovering from an attack of illness, which was at its height just about the time of the shooting. Her husband and friends have not informed her of the bereavement she has sustained fearful of the effect which the announcement would have upon her. Mrs. Ansel is a great reader of the newspapers, and all kinds of stories have been coined by her friends as excuses for keeping the papers out of her sight.

It was published in the morning papers yesterday that the autopsy showed that the bullets which killed Mentel must have been fired by Mrs. Mentel while she was lying on the sidewalk, thus apparently supporting her story that she had shot in self-defense. Such, however, is not the case, and Dr. Keys, one of the autopsy surgeons, is indignant that such a report should have been circulated. The course of the bullets, as shown by the autopsy, prove that murder was committed. The Coroner's jury did not charge the woman with murder.

PEACE BODY'S WORK NEARLY COMPLETED.

The Session Today May Settle the Open Questions.

Associated Press Dispatches by The Tribune's Special Leased Wire.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—The American peace commission had a long conference, beginning at 10 o'clock, and only had brief recess for lunch before going to the Foreign Office to meet the Spaniards.

The Americans, apparently, had changed the form, if not the substance, of some of their demands, as a result of the deliberations during the past three days.

Secretary Moore of the United States commission was engaged far into the night in revising the draft of the treaty of peace.

The commissioners say it is possible, though improbable, that to-day's joint session will settle all the open questions in substance, leaving only the wording of the treaty for discussion.

TWO TREATIES LIKELY.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The impression prevails here that the results of the negotiations at Paris will be embodied in two or more treaties instead of one. There will be one exceptional peace treaty embodying nothing more than the protocol points in relation to the relinquishment of Spanish sovereignty over Cuba and the Spanish West Indies, Guam and the Philippines, with the single exceptions of the proviso for the renewals of commercial treaties, the acquisition of cable and coaling stations and other matters that have been mentioned will not be incorporated in the treaty, but will form the subject of a special treaty. This course will likely be adopted to hasten the business at Paris.

There has been no evidence of any friction between the American commissioners. It is supposed, in fact, it is known, that they have only differed about a few little points and have discussed the questions. But in the action of the joint commissions the Americans were united. The last report from them was united, bearing the signature of every member of the peace commission.

Breach of Contract Suit.

William C. Bissell to-day filed complaint against Lester Burbank for a breach of contract. Bissell alleges that Burbank agreed to purchase from him a plot of land in the Newberry tract for $2,000 on the installment plan. Since September last payments have failed to be made, and plaintiff therefore seeks to regain possession of his property.

Passing of a Pioneer.

Martin Mendenhall, a pioneer, died recently of cancer at his home near Livermore. He had been a great sufferer for over a year. Deceased was a native of Ohio, aged 70 years. He came to California in '49, having crossed the plains with ox teams. He engaged in cattle raising.

Death of Mrs Newson.

Mrs. Tillie G. Newsom, wife of the well known architect, Samuel Newsom, died at her home, Ninth and Alice streets, yesterday. Deceased was 40 years of age and a native of Canada.

Injured by a Hay Cutter.

Robert McKee, a drummer residing at Fourth and Jackson streets, was treated at the Receiving Hospital this morning for an injury to the right hand. He was injured by a hay-cutter.

MOURN THOSE WHO ARE NOW IN ETERNITY.

The Annual Memorial Lodge of the Elks.

Tributes to Brothers Whose Good Deeds Are Not Forgotten.

The annual memorial lodge of the Benevolent and Protective order of Elks was held in Macdonough Theater yesterday afternoon.

The stage was embowered in flowers and foliage, a prominent feature of the decoration being the recumbent form of an elk which was beautifully designed.

The members of Oakland Lodge, No. 171 attended in a body, and for them seats were reserved in the parquet.

There was also a space reserved for the families of the members.

The lodge was opened by the Exalted Ruler, G. W. Reed who was assisted by the other officers of the organization.

The list of deceased members and the date of their death was read by J. J. Hanlin, the secretary as follows: Julius C. Fry, May 31, 1891; William M. Moore, February 11, 1893; John W. Hood, May 21, 1894; Thomas A. Downey, June 8, 1894; Frederick N. Meyers, July 6, 1894; James Vance, October 22, 1895; Hugo D. Schroeder, December 13, 1895; Edwin N. Campbell, February 16, 1896; Z. George M. Watson, April 1, 1897; Frank P. Thwaites, June 18, 1898.

Owing to the illness of H. A. Melvin, E. L. K., the eulogy was delivered by Geo. E. De Golia, who made an address commending the Elks' custom of remembering their deceased ones and eloquently referring to the solemn lessons of the occasion.

"The Order" was spoken of by E. H. Benjamin, Captain Barnes being absent. Mr. Benjamin gave a review of the founding and later history of the B. P. O. E., and told of its objects in well chosen language, concluding with a very impressive recitation from Bryant's "Thanatopsis."

Miss Mary Alverta Morse sang "O Divine Redeemer" (Gounod) with excellent voice and expression. "The Star Spangled Banner" was given by the orchestra as a recessional hymn.

The officers of the local lodge are as follows: George W. Reed, exalted ruler; H. A. Melvin, esteemed leading knight; J. Seulberger, esteemed loyal knight; J. F. Rooney, esteemed lecturing knight; J. J. Hanlin, Jr., secretary; W. W. Landon, treasurer; H. N. Sloper, esquire; Geo. H. Furry, inner guard; F. W. Leavitt, chaplain; L. Homeier, organist; W. E. Dowling, tiler; C. A. Sessions, O. Bemis, F. P. McFeeley, trustees.

COMPLIMENT TO MISS CRAFT.

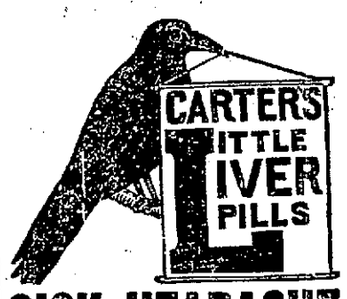
The following from the San Francisco Wave concerns an Oakland young lady:

"Another of the younger generation of California's literary women is Miss Mabel Craft, a member of the Chronicle staff, who is bound to make a reputation. She has brains and physical vigor, and today is one of the best descriptive writers on the papers of San Francisco. It was Miss Craft who wrote the articles describing the Baldwin fire in the Chronicle of the 24th—really a first-class piece of work. She was special correspondent of the Chronicle and New York Sun at the annexation ceremonies in Honolulu, and has written a book Hawaii-Nei, which will be published shortly by Wm. Doxey. It is a good deal to say of a young woman, that she is one of the best reporters in a city in which newspaper enterprise has been so vigorous as in San Francisco, yet it is a fact. However, with her brains and capacity journalism will only be a phase in Miss Craft's career. She will certainly graduate into the magazines, or mayhap acquire fame as Isabella Bird has in traveling and describing unknown countries. Her equipment for literary work is excellent, for at the University of California she graduated at the head of her class."

RELIANCE WINS AT VALLEJO.

The Reliance football team yesterday distinguished itself at Vallejo by winning a game from the Farraguts of that city by a score of 10 to 0. The game was witnessed by a large crowd. The Farraguts averaged 190 pounds to the man, while the Reliance scaled thirty pounds lighter, but the agility of the latter team proved more than a match for the opposing weight.

Platt and Deacon were the stars of the day. Platt played half back and made a field goal from the 35-yard line. Deacon made a grand stand run of sixty-five yards, scoring a touchdown. He was aided by excellent interference.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

FIREMAN MORAN IS IMPROVED.

William J. Moran, the East Oakland fireman, who nearly lost his life by falling through the trap of the Brooklyn station house last Saturday, is improving. He stated yesterday that he was about to slide down the pole, but lost his hold and fell. Moran's condition is critical. He is paralyzed from the waist down, and his spine is dislocated. An operation will be performed as soon as the patient is strong enough.

Vaults and Monuments.

B. J. Barrett, studio Ocean View, postoffice address Station L, San Francisco, is prepared to execute all orders at lowest price. Leave orders with G. Clark, 908 Broadway, Oakland.

BORN.

LICHTENSTEIN—In this city, November 30, 1898, to the wife of Samuel Lichtenstein, a daughter.

DIED.

NEWSOM—In this city, December 4, 1898, Tillie Gertrude Newsom, wife of Samuel Newsom, aged 40 years, 1 month and 10 days.

Funeral from First Presbyterian Church, at 2 P. M., TOMORROW (Tuesday), December 6th. Interment private.

MARCUS—In Los Angeles, December 4, 1898, Ida, beloved daughter of the late Isaiah and Sarah Marcus and sister of Lillie, Frances, Moses and Eugene Marcus and Mrs. J. B. Solomon of Los Angeles.

The funeral will take place on TUESDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the funeral parlors of Henry Evers, 805 Washington street, Oakland. Interment, Mountain View Cemetery.

ARGUELLO—In Santa Clara, December 3, 1898, Luis Arguello, a native of the Presidio, San Francisco.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

Dr. G. W. and OLIVE NEWSOM, LEADING DENTISTS

Have Permanently Located in Oakland They Acknowledge No Superior in the Profession.

Inventors of the Roofless Plate.

They invite all cases where others have failed. By medicated air teeth are filled without pain. Cleanliness is strictly observed. Filling 50c and upward. SET OF TEETH $20.

Office, 563 Eleventh St. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m. Evenings, 7 to 9.

Too Late for Classification

GIRL for housework; 666 Eighth st.; $10. c

HOTEL SHASTA just opened; sunny outside rooms, $4 to $10; suites, $10 to $15; daily rates, 25 cts. to $1; also housekeeping rooms; dining room to rent. 1226 Broadway, Oakland. n

COMPETENT GIRL wants situation as cook or to do general housework. Apply 967 Clay. n

LOST—Black cocker spaniel dog; name "Laddie"; tag No. 832. Return to 1425 Adeline st.; reward. r

MONEY TO LOAN on furniture, pianos, jewelry, live stock, merchandise, machinery, etc., without removal. King's Real Estate, 457 Ninth, near Broadway. z

LOST—A bull terrier, white with brown spots; answers to name of "Jack." Return to 1821 Myrtle and receive reward. r

METROPOLITAN MARKET

474 ELEVENTH ST.

Bet. Broadway and Washington, IS NOW OPEN!

It Is a Success!

The patronage thus far has been most liberal. We are bound to please our patrons. Our meats are the best and our prices the lowest. We handle only Stall-Fed Meats and the Best of Hams, Bacon, Lard and Sausages.

We sell Retail at Wholesale Prices for Cash.
The public is cordially invited to inspect our new market.
Remember the place—

474 ELEVENTH STREET

Between Broadway and Washington.

JOHN MURPHY, MANAGER.